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The Bombay Gazette.

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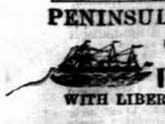
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7923	J. L. Parfitt	14th Jan.
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7923	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,920	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	10th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	on or about 7th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	3,695	21st Jan. or about

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Session House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Duca BALDUINO	O. Campa	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Session House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1899

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Tourists in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign Money bought and sold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 12th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

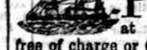
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deManbeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
KARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 12th Jan, 1899.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

GERMICIDE

THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

A POWERFUL OXIDISING AGENT.

To be used in the same manner as ordinary Disinfecting Powders.

Price per Large Tin 8 as. Per Dozen Rs. 5,

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Shippers of the well known HEARTLABELLED Spirits.

THE QUALITY and CONDITION of all Spirits sold by this Company ARE GUARANTEED!

WHISKIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24 0	27 0
" SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its Mellowness.	per doz.	32 8	36 8
" HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally Mellow to the Taste.	per doz.	26 0	29 0
" "OLD IRISH" Guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	per doz.	26 0	29 0
" "DIABETES" WHISKY	per doz.	25 0	28 0
" SPECIAL WHISKY Well-matured, of mild and delicate flavour. It is the best Stimulant a Diabetic person can take.	per doz.	23 8	26 8
CRABBIE'S first quality	per doz.	28 0	31 8
KINAHAN'S "L. L." WHISKY	per doz.	28 0	31 8
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S	per doz.	28 8	31 12
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES, bottled in Europe. One Star	per doz.	32 0	36 0
" " " " Two Stars	per doz.	34 0	38 0
" " " " Three Stars	per doz.	36 0	40 0
D. C. L. WHISKY	per doz.	33 0	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S	per doz.	33 0	37 0

BRANDIES.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal Use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
" " "	per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	per doz.	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY bottled in France for Treacher and Co.	per doz.	24 0	27 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS

NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

To VICTIMS OF DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION

THE EVIL CONSEQUENCES of these distressing complaints are familiar in every grade of Society, and many an otherwise healthy person becomes a martyr to them for want of a Reliable Remedy.

PROMPT CURE is usually effected in mild and recent cases by a few doses of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

which also gives relief to those whose sufferings have extended over many years, and who have almost abandoned hope of a cure. The Company possess many most remarkable testimonials to the efficacy of this Remedy.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SICK ROOM REQUISITES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, hold the most complete and PERFECT STOCK in INDIA.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS BELTS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES, ACOUCHMENT, OUTFITS, complete WATERPROOF SHEETS, ICE BAGS, and CAPS, INHALERS HOTWATER BOTTLES, RESPIRATORS, ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES, SICK FEEDERS SURGICAL HOSIERY, OIL SILK AND GAUZE GUTTAPERCHA TISSUE, SPLINTS of every kind, CRUTCHES, TABLE SLINGS, and MANY HUNDREDS of other articles ready for immediate delivery, Illustrated

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

A PLEASANT TONIC WINE IS

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

IT is the Richest Wine known as a strength giver and as a tonic; the taste is excellent, and the Wine is preserved according to the process of M. PASTEUR.

Rs. 2 per bottle or Rs. 23-8 per doz.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA,

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Price Annas 8 and Rs. 1 1 0.

Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

POPULAR EDITION OF MAX NORDAU'S WORKS.

DEGENERATION.—Rs. 3-8.

Translated from the German of Max Nordau.

The great success and wide popularity of Dr. Max Nordau's books in the many languages they have been issued in point to him as one of the most daring and virile thinkers of the day on the great questions of human action and impulse. The present re-issue of his books at a lower and more popular price will, it is hoped, still further extend the influence of a writer who was spoken of by the *Times* as "A trenchant critic of the foibles and follies of the time, framing an indictment against the whole of our modern social order—religious, political, economic and domestic."

PARADOXES.—Rs. 3-8.

Translated from the German of Max Nordau. With an Introduction by the Author written for this Edition.

CONVENTIONAL LIES OF OUR CIVILIZATION,
Rs. 3-8.

Translated from the German of Max Nordau.

THE NOVELS OF DR. MAX NORDAU.

I.—"The Malady of the Century," ..... Rs. 1-14.
II.—"A Comedy of Sentiment," ..... Rs. 1-14.

GRAND MASONIC BALL,
TOWN HALL,
FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1899,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Pro. District GRAND MASTER and GRAND MASTER of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

By kind permission of the Officers of the Marine Battalion the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

MASONS AND NON-MASONS.

Tickets to admit One Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 10
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.

To be obtained from:—
Messrs. THOMPSON and TAYLOR.
" W. B. GREEN and Co.
Mr. A. BENISTON, Tardeo.
" J. H. GORDON, R. I. Docks, Masagon.
" J. W. SMITH, P. & O. Docks.
Messrs. F. HOGAN and A. BENISTON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, January 5th, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent per Annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December 1898.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, January 5th, 1899.

NOTICE
BY THE CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, SIND DISTRICT.
No. 30, dated 24th December, 1898.

WRITTEN offers will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Karachi up to 12 noon on the 1st February, 1899, for the PURCHASE from the Commissariat Department, Karachi, of the PLANT and BOILER specified below.

All further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer up to 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st January, 1899. The offers will be subject to the approval of the Commissary-General, Bombay Command.

The persons whose offers may be accepted will have to make their own arrangements for the removal of the machinery at their own risk and cost.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the highest or any offer:—

Description of Articles.	Amount of earnest money to accompany the offer.
CLASS A. The whole of the Flour-Mill machinery of the Commissariat Department, Karachi, with one old Boiler.	Ten per cent. on the amount of offer.
CLASS B. One new Cornish Boiler by Marshall and Sons, Gainsborough, No. 24624, Register No. 1799, received from England per S. S. "Lorenzo," during August 1895, 14 feet long by 6 feet diameter. Diameter of flue 2 feet 9 inches with 2 cross tubes, 10 1-2 inches diameter. Last tested by Government Inspector on 20th November 1897. Working pressure given on that date 110 lbs. per square inch. Thickness of shell plate 9-16", flue 7-16", ends 5-8". Fitted with one double lever safety valve and one dead weight safety valve, one main stop-valve, 4 inches diameter; one blow-down solid bottom cock, 4 inches diameter, and one scum cock, 2 inches diameter; double gauge glass mountings, patent automatic shut-off, one syphon steam pressure gauge; one feed-check valve with loose valve on spindle, one fusible plug in furnace crown. All seating steel rivetted on to Boiler for mountings. The Boiler is in good condition, being new, clean and free from visible corrosion. Original cost £ 217.	

L. J. MATHIAS, Capt.,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Sind District.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER the instructions from the Government of H. H. the Nizam, who are the Mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 13th September, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUCK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th January, (instant) and is made under the terms of the before-mentioned indenture and is subject to the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers or at that of the undersigned solicitors to the Government of H. H. the Nizam.

LOT No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 25th day of August 1867 at a yearly rental of Rupees 93-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1885, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000, per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay. Dated this 7th day of January, 1899.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNE and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and Secunderabad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, the 24th OF JANUARY, 1899, at 9-30 P. M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.
In aid of the Funds of
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Programme and further particulars will be published later on.

"Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s

S. S. "HARDWICK HALL."
ARRIVED 7TH JANUARY, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1899.

MR. S. E. SHELLIM having RETIRED from our FIRM, the POWER of ATTORNEY which he holds is now withdrawn.

Messrs. HENRY SOLOMON and J. M. MOSES are hereby AUTHORIZED to sign our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 9th January 1899.

WANTED
B. N. W. RAILWAY,
A PRACTICAL PRINTER with a thorough knowledge of printing and machinery. One with European training preferred. Salary Rs. 170, rising by annual increments to Rs. 220 per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS, Bengal and North-Western Railway, GORAKHPUR.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement of the 6th instant appearing in to-day's papers the Tenderers are informed that the POSTPONEMENT of date to 31st instant is only for the supply of DISINFECTANTS.

Other Tenders will be received as previously notified on MONDAY, the 9th instant.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
7th January, 1899.

RE ESTATE OF A. G. DE GA, SR.
(DECEASED).
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS, RAJAS, LANDED PROPRIETORS, ETC.
FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and appurtenances thereto, situated at Grant Road, known as "PROSPECT HOUSE" and containing by admeasurement 6,05[illegible] square yards of Government Foras Land and yielding a monthly rental of about Rs. 300.

Tenders for the above premises should be addressed to the Administrators of the above Estate, to wit, Mr. N. DE GA, care of the Mercantile Bank of India, (limited), and Mrs. M. TH. DE LIMA, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on or before 31st January, 1899.

The Administrators aforesaid do not in any way bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on Friday, the 20th day of January, 1899, for works in the extension of the BEEF SLAUGHTER HOUSE at Sandhurst.

1. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th January, 1899.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.
ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

GENTS' SAFE NIGHT WEAR for Cold Weather, Best Flannel Pyjama Suits. Various qualities. Price per Suit, from Rs. 10-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemr and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha Berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories. B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 125 Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office."

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED, a competent INDENT BROKER, Speciality Enamelled Ware. Apply to "F. R.", care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Guzerathee, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply..." W," care of this Office.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I am happy to testify that during my stay the Manager has shown himself most courteous and attentive to my wishes. Judging by my experience he is worthy of the patronage of Visitors to Mahableshwar."—R. WEST.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona, close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Dining Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest at Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED Frater's English Varnishes, Mahogany Oak, Walnut Satinwood, Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Direction on bottles.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 18th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send me its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. R. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent an Jungle Fevers. Price per bottle Re. 1-8. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY CURZON.—A GROUP taken at the Government House, Bombay, with their Excellencies LORD and LADY SANDHURST and STAFF. Now available at the Art Photographic Saloon of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 5, each copy mounted on card, unmounted Rs. 4. Packing and postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing owners. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RACES.
FEBRUARY 18th, 22nd and 25th.
AND
BOMBAY 5th EXTRA, 14th JANUARY.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 10th January.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 5th January, 1899.

S. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

VISITOR.—The LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY.

Under the supervision of the Clergy of the Society of S. John the Evangelist.

The BOYS' SCHOOL.—Head Master Rev. Fr. TOVEY, S. S. J. E., Doctor of Science of London University.

The GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Under the care of the Sisters of the All Saints' Community.

The NEXT TERM will commence on JANUARY 18th.

Apply to the HEAD MASTER of the Boys' School or to the SISTER-IN-CHARGE of the Girls' School.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE
OVERLAND MAIL.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,
INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 65 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	14 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	29 1 0
40	15 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	38 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,136
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Integrity and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

JAMES SMART,
SOLE TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
330 & 336, CALLE PIEDAD BUENOSAYRES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables chairs, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, hat and book stands, sewing machine, and sofas.
12 dozens rich scent, quite fresh.
1 child's small cart, English made.
1 cask 13 gallons Irish whisky.
1 case of hats.
38 canvas folding deck chairs.
2 photographic lenses by Marion and Perkin Son and Rayment.

AT 2 P.M.

1 lady's and 3 gent's new pneumatic bicycles, complete.
1 "Falcon" new pneumatic bicycle.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham open on all sides, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Rustumjee Cursetjee Davur, and on account of the concerned, an invoice of best plateware suitable for presents, consisting of biscuit boxes honey sugar, jam and butter pots, toop-nails pickle and egg frames, salad bowls, claret jug, fruit dishes, cake and bread baskets, sugar and cream frames, salvers, cases of ice-cream spoons, carvers, fish knife and fork, knife rest and fork, etc.

The above is now on view.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 521 of 1898,
Yamnabai, widow,
vs.
Joosub Hoosain and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cutlery Bazar on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Ismail Hoosein, consisting of walking sticks, belts, playing cards, padlocks, buttons, hair and coat brushes, time-pieces, syringes, inkstands, pen holders, boot and shoe lace, trimming soap, paper-weights, razors, penknives, cutlery, combs, buckles, whistles, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Cowasjee Soortee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1894, the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that pieces of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the shed, messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,056 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 535 and 546, and new No. 14074, and survey No. 6-5341 and which said shed, messuage and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2332 and 2242, and Street Nos. 15 to 16, and which premises are bounded on the north by a public passage leading to Trimbuk Parashram Street, on the south partly by the property formerly of Curson Mohanjee and now of Cassum Mahomed Khoja, and partly by the vacant ground formerly of Jeewanjee Hormusjee and now of Canjee Shamia, on the east by the property formerly of Rustomjee Nowrojee Cappadia and now of Muncherjha Dorabjee Cooper, and on the west by a public passage leading to the said Falkland Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon on the north side of the said Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 89, 90, and new No. 13,583, and new Survey Nos. 2455, 3152 and 3154, and which said messuage, tenement, and building are assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Ward No. 225 and Street No. 31, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the property formerly of Kessow Rutna and now of Lladhur Cullianjee, on the south, by a property of Poonmanchund Panalal, on the east, partly by the passage leading to the said Falkland Road, and partly by the property of the said Kessow Rutna and others, and on the west, by the property formerly of Hajee Sulleman and now of Hajee Cassum Dawood, and which said firstly and secondly described premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Soortee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, above the "Seamen's Rest," near Victoria Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one brass-framed sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co., in good order, Wheeler and Wilson's Cabinet Sewing machine, English-made fire-proof safe by Lord, English phaeton, light victoria, Arab bay horse 5 years old, going in saddle and harness, large fowl cage, lamps by Hinks, pictures, all carpets, etc., the property of the late E. C. WATKINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m. at their Rooms the effects of the late Ebrahim Haji Esmail, consisting of gold valis, hansree, gold chains, patlis, neck chains, gold dools with chain, nose rings, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Dhunjibhoy Soortee, consisting of English and Gujerati school books such as Gujerati primers, history, grammars, various novels, and other religious books, picture frames, sewing machine, one desk ornament set with gold and glass beads, one iron pipe cutter, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TWO-STOREYED CHAWL and a HOUSE at the Corner of Junction of Bellasis Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owners and on account and risk of the concerned, the following valuable two-storeyed chawl and a house.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate at New Nagpada, near the Parel Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2348, which said premises contain by admeasurement five hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows, that is to say on the east, by the Parel Road, on the west, by Shaik Boraa Camadar Street, on the north by Bellasis Junction Road, otherwise known as New Nagpada Street, and on the south by Lot No. 2, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land on Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1579, 1651, 2511, and 2304, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 71, and measuring three hundred and seventy-nine square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east, by the said Parel Road, on the west, by Shaik Boorhan Camadar Street, on the north by a passage abutting the house of Lot No. 1, and on the south by the property of Annajee Dewjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Both the properties will be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CLARET, OLD CANVAS BAGS, METAL WATCHES, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 9th January at 2 p.m., at their Sale-Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of claret in small phials, unservicable canvas bags, torn leather bags, broken banghy scale, locks, empty boxes, old brass, copper bugles, broken iron and copying press, rubber waste.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting metal watches, silver buttons, copper wire, dhotars, cut pieces cloth, umbrella, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turupia Sides	60	22	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel guard cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, P

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Portsaid, Odessa, Jerusalem,

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
ADEN..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5½ 2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. Interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 81, Dalhousie quare, South Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000 } 15,000 }	100	100 } 75 }	8 p.s.	109
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	50	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	429½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	29

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,350	1,350	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kumpchee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhaowuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Sircuis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	18	175
Colaba	800	200	200	dvRs12½	210
East India.	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg..	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	73½xd
French	150	2,500	500	25+80	750
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	800	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	480	500	dvdRs30	340xd
Khanguam	760	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Mahnva Press Co., Ld.....	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahim Sapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld...	200	200	all	15 pr c	9½
Mercantile	200	500	500	Nil	70
Motuseli Co.	125	125	125	dvd Rs 8	70
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	345
New Bezar	100	250	all	25	212½
New Indian	90	500	500	dvd Rs50	500
Prince of Wales	50	125	125	Rs 15	160
Sabapathy (Bellary)	120	500	00	20	350
Sassoon.....	800	500	500	25	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	200	500	500	30	385
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Surat	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Surrah Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart		500		Rs75	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 8	150
Back Bay Boats	600	50	50	15	35
Badham Pile ...	8,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,000	200	4,750
Do. New Issue.	600	375	600	75	1,440
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.....	400	500	500	5 ..ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	50	940
Deccan Papet Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	305
Delhi and Northern Indie Flour Mills...	1,500	300	300	dvdRs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,500	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empireof India Life A, Co, Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Robertson & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co., ...	4000	200	275	31	1345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Laroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	148
Napier Hotel Co	3000	100	300	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	2000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security ...					
Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	11
Phillips & Co. ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 0	55
Pearl Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	4
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	5
Treasner & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	0
Thanker & Co	1,500	100	100		147
Telephone Co.	2,000	251	100	dvd R15	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES, half yearly

Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	42
Anglo-Indian ...	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	343
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	1,345	...	30		92
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	613	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Carnac Manfg. Co., Ld	371	60	al	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unit- ed	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	490
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	540
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Central India	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	400	500	dvdRs.45	1,385
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	635
Colambacca S. and W	850	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Coorla Mills ...	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	420
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	550
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.50	825
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvdRs.30	250
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	475
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	503
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	490
Hydesabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	00
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	695
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.74	175
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvdRs.30	790
Khanegaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	80xd
Khatao Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Leopold	2,500	100	100	7 1-2	210
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,690	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,150
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amrsot ...	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	28
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	97½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,350xd
Mysore S & W. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	Rs 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	310
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	180
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,058
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Ripon Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs40	980
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,200
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Spoonfardas ...	700	1,000	1,000	Rs50	610
Southern India	1,200	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs.12½	330
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50	296xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,200	500	500	15	525
Star of India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	680
Sassoon and Alliance ...	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	330
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	500	1,000	30	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	350
Venkatesker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	500	dvdRs50	1,125xd
Victoria Mills...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,425
Western India.	1,367	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,480
Wadiawan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld. ...	400	250	all	dvdR.	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	600	1,000	215	...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m., Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 8-3m., 9-56s. Low water, 2-40m., 3-42s.
High Court re-opens after Christmas vacation.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lady Sandhurst's evening Concert, Town Hall.

POLO.—There will be a game on Tuesday 10th, at 4-45 p.m.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Prema, a Hindu woman, has reported to the Police that her son, aged six years, was playing in the 3rd Koombharwada Lane on the 5th instant, when some one removed from his person silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 35-4.

SETH VURJIVANDAS MADHOWDAS KOPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL FUND.—The Honorary Secretaries of the above fund have requested us to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 250, from Seth Tribhovandas Jadhowji Camalsy presented on the occasion of the wedding of his son, Mr. Dwarkadas.

THEFT OF YARN BALES.—Nagindas Venilal, a Hindu merchant, has reported to the Police, that his servant placed five bales of grey yarn, valued at Rs. 412 on the verandah of his godown at 3rd Bholwada, on the 5th instant, at noon, and at 4 p.m. the same day the bales were found missing.

ROBBED AT THE CIRCUS.—Sebastian Jose Almeida was standing in a crowd, looking at the animals at the Circus on Cruickshank Road, on Friday forenoon, when some one stole from his pocket a purse, containing two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, one for Rs. 50, ten for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 8 in cash.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Baboo Crishna, a Hindu lad, aged three years and a half, while playing near a window on the first storey of his parents' house at Girgaum road on Friday afternoon, accidentally fell out on to the road, and sustained a fracture of his left leg. The boy was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

INJURY TO FIREMEN.—On the arrival of the steam ship City of Dundee, in our harbour on Friday morning, from Liverpool, two Mahomedan firemen named Assal Mujla Janmahomed and Hussan Ebrahim, were brought ashore and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the former suffering from burns and the latter from injuries sustained by a quantity of coal falling on him. The men are not seriously injured.

BURGLARY AT THAKOREDWAR ROAD.—Krishnaji Nilcanth, a piece-goods merchant, having his place of business at Thakoredwar Road, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 6th instant, his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing three iron bars of a window at the rear of the house, and 48 pieces of cloth and Rs. 20-0-3 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 466, were carried away.

A GOLDSMITH SWINDLED.—Hamee Bhana, a goldsmith, having his shop at Soutar Chawl, has reported to the Police that two men, one of whom gave his name as Vithaldas Anundji, came to his shop on Thursday noon and induced him to make over to them silver ornaments valued at Rs. 203, on the promise of sending the money by the hands of the complainant's servant. The servant accompanied the two men for the money but on reaching Duncan Road, they managed to affect their escape.

FIRE IN THE WADIA MILL.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, flames were noticed on the corrugated iron roof over the blow room of the Wadia Mill at De Lisle Road. The mill fire extinguishing appliances were immediately brought into requisition and combined with the assistance of the mill operatives the fire was put out. The origin of the outbreak is due to a spark from the mill chimney falling on the roof and igniting some cotton waste on it. The Municipal fire engines arrived but their services were not required. The damage done was nominal.

GIRL RUN OVER AND KILLED.—On Friday afternoon, Sitaee, a Hindu Giri, aged two years, residing with her parents at 8th Lane Kamatipoora, was run over by a labour cart laden with timber and driven by one Bhima Gaingo, at the junction of Bapty Road and Northbrook street. The child was killed on the spot, the wheel passing right over her body. The parents were away from home, and the child strayed away to Bapty Road and while playing at the above junction, she stumbled and fell under the wheel of the cart. The driver tried his utmost to pull up, but he could not avoid the unfortunate accident, as the cart was loaded with timber, and the child fell right under the wheel. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the residence of the deceased's parents, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

BREACH OF PRISON ACT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Kundlick Luximon, a Hindu was charged by Constable Hayter of the Camatipoora Section, under the Prison Act, with introducing country tobacco biddies in Her Majesty's House of Correction. The accused it appears was employed as a labourer in the Public Works Department, and had been for some days past engaged in the Jail for the purposes of repairs. On the 4th instant he was twice searched before entering the Jail by the gate peon; but nothing was found on his person. He was searched for the third time, when a bundle of biddies was found in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAMNADAS JIWANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During the last year of 1898 from 1st January 1898 to 31st December 1898, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 39,040, among them the number of new admission was 8,941 classified as stated below:—The average daily attendance was 92·46.

Castes.	Men.	Women	Childn.	Total.
Hindoos	2931	1835	2872	7338
Mussalmans	470	283	669	1422
Parsees	62	26	89	177
Other castes	1	3	...	4
Total.....	3164	2147	3630	8941

DEFRAUDING A GRAIN MERCHANT.—At the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Superintendent Nolan charged Hassan Jakes Akbar Ali, Kurrim Bux Allaudin and his wife Noorbee, with cheating one Hirji Virji, a grain merchant, residing at Kamatipoora, by inducing him to take on pledge spurious ornaments, as genuine ones and thereby defrauding him of Rs. 33. First accused was a cart-driver and resided at Kamatipoora, while second and third accused were husband and wife and lived at Bapty Road. They all in conjunction with each other purchased brass ornaments and plated them with silver by an electric battery and various acids kept by accused No 2 in his house. They subsequently proceeded to the complainant and pledged with him the ornaments as genuine ones for Rs. 33. When complainant discovered the fraud, he made a report to the Police and the three accused were arrested and the electric battery and acids found in the house were seized. Complainants stated that he had been cheated in a similar manner by the accused on three previous occasions. Kurrimbux and his wife who were old offenders, having been once convicted on a similar charge, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and No. 1 to four months' like punishment.

PENSIONERS' FETE.—This annual fete, which was held in the Town Hall on Saturday evening last, provided a capital enjoyment for the European pensioners, their wives and children. The success of the fete was mainly due to the exertions of Major O. P. Triscott, Assistant Adjutant General, who had been acting as honorary secretary to the committee appointed for the getting-up of this annual fixture. The main hall of the building was tastefully decorated with palm-leaves, and festoons of bannerets, &c. The orgen platforms was put up a Christmas tree, teaming with fancy articles, suitable for presents to the children. At 3 o'clock, the pensioners with their wives and children commenced to arrive and about an hour after the proceedings opened with a programme of races in which the youngsters took part. The winners in the various races were given small amount of money as prizes. The women and children numbering about 230 then set down to capital tea provided by Messrs. James, Pearse & Co. The children then gathered together in the main hall. The Christmas tree was soon shorn off its beautiful articles and the children appeared to be happy and contented with what they received from the tree. At 7 o'clock a sumptuous dinner was served out to fifty pensioners, with Brigadier General Ventris Commanding the Bombay District in the chair. After the usual toasts had been honoured, the general in a neat little speech proposed the toast of the pensioners. The chairman wished that the pensioners would be long spared to enjoy their well earned pensions and to be present at similar gatherings in future. The dancing was then commenced in the hall to the music of the Military Band, which was in attendance and continued till late hours.

MESSRS. METHUEN and Co., will publish in a few days "Annals of Westminster School," by John Sargeaunt. The work traces the history of Westminster from its foundation, or refoundation, by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The thirty-one full-page illustrations contained in the book are four old pictures and from original drawings.

VALUE PAYABLE POST ABUSES.

THAT most useful institution the Value Payable Post in spite of all precaution is liable to some abuses. It provides for mofussil residents an ideally convenient way of getting the goods they wish to order; but it also provides a means whereby over-benevolent merchants may take upon themselves the supplying of things that have not been ordered. It is true that the abuses of the system were cut down to the lowest point by the provision that the sender of a value payable parcel must certify that the articles it contains are being despatched in execution of a bona fide order; but even this is not sufficient to deter the anxiety of some traders to find customers and to give them the benefit, at cash rates, of their own commodities. As a person must always know that he has not written for goods from a strange firm and is at liberty to decline delivery, the game is probably only worth playing with native gentlemen and magnates whose carelessness or good nature may be imposed upon apparently with some chance of success. Mr. Chandoolal Suraj Mal of Ruttonpole Street, Ahmedabad, is a trader who finds it worth while to work on these too enterprising lines. We have before us a letter from this gentleman to a native nobleman inthese Provinces which is an amusing instance of the mode of operation. The writer begins by stating that he comes of a most respectable family and has a cousin who was once a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. His family has expended about 50 lakhs of rupees in charities, public works, and religious purposes; and he is now trading in rich cloths and jewellery. Having heard and read of your Highness' great nam, generosity, &c. I have thought to have some dealings with you consequently I have to-day sent one parcel by post to your Highness containing the following few nice, useful and trifling pieces of things. Then follows a very precise inventory of the contents of the parcel. "A rich cloth 7 feet long, useful for Rani Sahib's jacket Rs. 30" "a pair of boots, embroidered, Rs. 25," "a cover for sword, embroidered, very nice work, Rs. 50" "a pair of buggee pillows—very nice work, Rs. 35' and so on through most of the requisites of a gentleman's wardrobe. In this case the addressed was neither moved by the appeals to his generosity, nor impressed by the late official position of the sender's cousin. He declined the parcel: and there is no means therefore of knowing whether the goods were what they were represented to be or a lot of rubbish. Very possibly the things were good value, and Chandoolal Suraj Mal only errs from a anxiety to anticipate the wants of those whom he marks out as his customers. But he should not use the Value Payable system; and the Post Offices authorities might inquire how he gets round the difficulty about the declaration that his goods are sent out in answer to a *bona fide* order. —*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR AND FAMILY.

His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar, G. C. S. I., with her Highness the Maharani Chimnabaisaib, C. I, and Their Highnesses the Princes Fattesing Rao, Jayasingrao, Shivajirao, Dhayashirao, Princess Indira Raja, Shrimant Sitabai, accompanied by Prince Kirtisinglee of Rajapipla Shrimant Commander-in-Chief Anandrao Gaekwad, Shrimant Avaishirao Gaekwad, commanding Gajarath irregular horse, Rao Bahadoor Keshavarao Baburao Pandit Khangi Karbari, Dr. Batukram Palace medical officer, staff and followers arrived here yesterday morning by the mail train in the Gaikwari Saloons Their Highnesses have put up in the spacious bungalows of Mr. Gungadas Varjivandas Kalidas Jutha and Damodar Tapidas. A number of gentlemen were present at the Grant Road station who garlanded and presented bouquets of flowers to their Highnesses.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday:—

YACHTS' HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	Hcp	Entered by	Finish	Corrected time.
			H M S	H M S
Stella	2	Col H W Boyd, IMS.	4 56 42	1 24 42
Turquoise	Scr	Mr R S Lloard	4 57 19	1 27 19
Chita.....	5	Mr E Comber	5 2 23	1 27 23
Kismet.....	12	Mr W P Symons	5 2 34	1 20 34
Isca	14	Mr J P Chrystal.....	5 9 27	1 25 27
Kilcoa	26	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 16 23	1 20 23
Mannikin	22	Officers, R A	5 16 40	1 24 40
Hilda	30	Mr E K Love.....	5 24	1 34 6
Janetta	19	Officers, R E.....		Did not finish

Course No. 9—1st prize won by Eileen, 2nd prize won by Kismet, and 3rd prize won by Mannikin.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Name of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival
		H M S
Tomtit.....	Mr R H H Hopkins.....	4 57 33
Lorna.....	Mr M P Baird	4 58 41
Corale	Mr C H Byrne	5 3 37
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5 3 19
May	Comdr W Chandler	5 3 45

Course No. 14—1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Lorna.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

445-97—Framji and D—Sheralis Stephen vs Kastoorchand Abichand—Payne G and S—Part heard

219-94—Tyabji D and Co—Narandas Canji vs Madhowji Bhugwanji and others—Mirza H Khan

695-97—Magaalal and Co—Dalsukbhai Fulchand and another vs Patel Chota Pitamber

190-98—Tyabji D and Co—Hamirchand Jiwanjee vs Sittabai alias Narbadabai—S B and Noble

105-98—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjibhai Akhai—K D Shroff

191-98—Kegelow G and W—Krishnalal Ochavram vs Gujrabai and others—Manekbukla D and J.

117-97—Thakoredas D C and H—Currimbhay Ebhrahim and Co vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

108-98—Craigie L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Moos—Thakore das D C and H.

358-97—In person—Abdool Gaffoor Jamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Amiudin Patel and others—J C Cama.

176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy F Fisher vs Artin A Essaji —Framji and D.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

444-81—Edgelow G and W—Jugmahundas Mangaldas vs F Yarke Smith and others—Little and Co and Nadu and H.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

170-96—Khunderaw and S—Tikaet Girdhurji Maharaj vs Madhowji Framji—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

608-97—Craigie L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Hurgovan Mulchand—Roughton and B.

690-97—Mathubal & J—Sitaram Laximon vs Hirjee Bhajraj J C Cama.

441-97—Mathubhai & J—Charles Agnew Turner vs Motiram Becherdas and others—Smetham B and N.

486,98—Muljee and R—Anandjee Mawjee vs Gordhundas Mawjee and others—Payne G and S.

260,96—Smetham B and N—Dadoba Jagganath vs Dewjee Sheewa—Nanu and H.

405,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S

81,98—K J Mantri—Harischand Makund Duru vs Clement Francis Quiney and others.

618,97—Muljee and R—Jethebai and another vs Dewoora Nathoo—Little and Co,

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

635-98—F P

TOWN HALL.

LADY SANDHURST'S
FIRST EVENING CONCERT,
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

PROGRAMME.

1 Selection from the works of Greig. H. E. the Governor's Band.
2 Song.....The King".....Paul Rodney. Mr. MEDLEY.
3 Violin Solo... "Rhapsodie Hongroise".....Hanss. Madam KOEING.
4 Song.....Bid me to love".....Barnard. Madam LILY HOWARD. Violin Obligato...Madam KOEING.
5 Piano Solo Miss Muir Mackenzie.
6 Song.....My Memories".....Tosti. Mr. MEDLEY.
7 Song.....Ha Nam".....Blumenthal. Madam LILY HOWARD.
8 Hungarian Dances Nos. 5 and 6 .....Brahms. H. E. The Governor's Band.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY AND CO.'S

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Unreserved 2
Back..... 1

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
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ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
PERFUMED CIGARETTES.....	4 0
AROMATIC do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1 do.	2 4
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One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horse.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
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HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday amounting to 2 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. To-day again an extra allotment was made of 5 lakhs of Bills, also on Calcutta, at the same rate. In Exchange on India at 30 days' sight there was no change, 1s. 3 13-16d. continuing to be the quotation.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 110 13-16; and French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 101 3-4 fcs. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·19 1-2 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan continued at 116 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 5-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unaltered in value at 59 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being also without change at 4·84 1-4 dollars. The shipment of Specie comprised £100,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay.

There was a drop to-day in Consols of 1-8 per cent., to 110 11-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., being back again at 101 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·19 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was again without change at 116 1-2, and Rupee Securities remained at £63 5-16. Bar Silver maintained the enhanced price of 27 5-16d. per oz.; and advanced 1-4 cent in New York, to 59 1-4 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London 2 cents higher, at 4·86 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34 1-4s per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a dull market; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 34s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 31 3-4s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull. For Linseed the quotation to-day was 285 per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market firmer in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday. Surats and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 13,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round, save for "Egyptian Fair Brown," which was quoted at 4 15-16d. per lb. The Manchester market closed firm.

Spot prices continued without change to-day in the Liverpool Cotton market; but American Arrivals advanced 1-64 to 1-32d. per lb., extreme quotations being 3 3-64d. per lb. for January delivery, and 3 1-8d. for May-June. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 26,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 18,000 bales more than in the preceding week, at 53,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to Consumers was 3,000 bales less, at 65,000 bales. The week's Imports fell off by 47,000 bales, to 112,000 bales. The total stock increased to the extent of 33,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,370,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued yesterday, at 5 7-8 cents per lb.; April Futures were 5 points higher, at 5·63 cents, and July 4 points at 5·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cents, to 5 15-16 cents per lb.; April Futures were a further 3 points higher, at 5·66 cents, and July 4 points, at 5·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 8,000,000 bales, compared with 7,650,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day, with prices unchanged. The Mills bought 800 bales; and Exporters took some 1,000 bales.

WHEAT.—There has been but little doing in this market, the tone whereof is dull. Quotations are as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.....	Rs. 4-4-0		per cwt.
Do 85 per cent	" 4-2-0		"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-0-0		"
Red Delhi	" 2-13-6		"
Hard Yellow	" 26	to Rs. 29	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 25	" " 26	"
Hard Red.....	" 23	" " 25	"

SEEDS are also dull in tone; we quote :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Linseed .....Rs.	6-3 per cwt Rs.	6-4-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat "	5-16 " "	5-0-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore "	5-8 " "	5-14 "
Do. Red do. "	5-3 " "	5-6 "
Gingelly, White..... "	35 to 37 per cwt	
Do. Mixed..... "	32 to 33 per cwt	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	12,408	bales.
Wheat	4,098	cwts.
Linseed	3,950	"
Rapeseed	2,219	"
Gingellyseed.....	13,045	"
Groundnuts	862	"
Castorseed.....	6,770	"
Rice.....	8,168	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady. Business has been done for Hull, February shipment, at 18s. per ton, also for Genoa, for March, 18s., and for April and May, at 18s. for Antwerp and Dunkirk, and at 19s. for Hamburg. For ready loading there is little or no enquiry, and a small business has been done for Antwerp per Mars (s.), at 18s.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. to 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few of the latter were reported done at 1s. 4d. early in the day, but 1s. 4 9-32d. soon became the general rate; for Bank Paper there was no enquiry, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s 4 3-32d per Rupee..	
Do. Telegraphic .... 1s 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight .... 1s 4 9-32d.	"
Francs ..... 1·71 1-4d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day at 94 1-4 and 94 5-16 for Money and Account respectively for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES are neglected, and we have to report only a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mills.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. Oceanien, which left Bombay, on Tuesday, 20 December, 1898, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, 5th Instant, at 11 a.m.

The Florio Rubattino and Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay, on the 7th Inst.

The P. and O. s.s. Ballaarat, arrived at Colombo from Bombay on Saturday afternoon last.

The same company's s.s. Bengal, arrived at Hongkong from Bombay, on Saturday afternoon last.

The same company's s.s. Parramatta, left Hongkong en route for Bombay, on Saturday afternoon last.

The same company's s. s. Peshawar left Hangkong en route for Bombay, on Saturday afternoon last.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th December, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up.....	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 27,66,655 13 5			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 9,30,695 6 11	36,69,351	4	7
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	216,22,902	15	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	26,632	12	1
Sundries	5,73,399	13	5
Total.....	349,92,307	13	8

ASSETS.			
Government Securities.....	39,84,290	6	0
Other Authorised Investments	9,64,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	21,38,891	6	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	48,17,225	11	8
Bills discounted and purchased	71,62,930	9	10
Balances with other Banks	11,11,666	3	7
Bullion	20,439	1	9
Real stock	3,20,079	5	7
Deposits	12,000	3	11
Sundries	68,172	3	11
	220,13,811	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	129,55,996	10	0
Total.....	349,69,807	13	9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

BIRTH.

LAMBERT—January 3, at Ahmedabad, the wife of R P Lambert, D S P Ahmedabad, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GROWSE—December 15, at Dudley House, Kenilworth, the wife of Edward F Growse, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—HAZLEDINE—December 17, at St Paul's Clapham, Arthur Holroyd, only son of the late Charles William Wynn Alexander, of Lahore, India, to Margaret Grace, second daughter of the late J R L Hazledine Barrister-at-law, and J P for the county of Carnarvon, and of Mrs Hazledine, Severn House, Shrewsbury.

BAYLIS—FURTERS—December 21, at St Matthew's, Bayswater W. Henry Edward Montgomery Baylis, M B, B S (Durham), M R C S, L R C P, of Stocklands, London, and at St Leonards, son of the late Henry Argle Baylis, Captain 3rd Goorkas, Bengal Army, and grandson of Judge Baylis, Q C, to Charlotte Jane, second daughter of the late Villiers Charles Villiers Furters, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

POLLOCK—FORTUNE—December 8, at St John's, Dumfries, John Archibald Henry Pollock, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Sikhs, son of the late A R S Pollock, B C S, to Lillian Forrester, eldest daughter of John Fortune, of Blackwood, Auldgirth, Dumfries.

DEATHS.

MORE—December 19, C W Moore, Esq, late Ben C S, aged 62.

SEATON—December 16, at Seaton House, Number-road, Westcombe-park, Captain William Arthur Seaton, R N R, late P and O Co's Service, aged 54.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1899.

LORD SALISBURY in his reply to the Czar's proposals for the limitation of future armaments, assures his Imperial Majesty of the cordial sympathy of the British Government and the British people and promises co-operation. The assurance of co-operation is qualified by a request to know the heads of the questions to be discussed. That is reasonable in itself, but it indicates with sufficient plainness that the proposals will be canvassed and discussed before they are finally agreed to. It means that a final agreement is not likely to be arrived at without much debate and many reservations, whittling the proposals to put the break on to the future armaments down to amiable commonplaces or pious opinions. The process has indeed already begun. Count Muravieff was at pains to soothe French susceptibilities by repudiating any intention to bring about disarmament, and thus place the States rich enough to endure the continuance of the present strain, on an equality with those that are threatened with bankruptcy unless they get immediate relief. Mr. W. T. Stead, who has had two interviews with the Czar, and is a devout believer in the ultimate success of the proposed "mobilisation of the forces that make for peace," has very frankly stated that it is quite a mistake to suppose that the £10,000,000—90,000,000 roubles added to the Russian naval budget for the building of warships have been taken back, as an earnest of the desire of Russia to work for peace. The numerous statements to that effect appearing in the English press are altogether erroneous.

Mr. Stead sets the optimists right by explaining that the £10,000,000, is little more than a third of the supplemental budget that the Czar's Government has provided for naval expansion. At the beginning of the year, he writes, Russia brought in a special programme of naval construction, by which she was to spend £24,000,000 in the next year, over and above her ordinary naval estimates. This programme was divided into two parts. The first provided for the construction of ships which would cost 90,000,000 roubles—or £10,000,000—the whole of which sum was allocated and made over by the Treasury to the Minister of Marine, who at once proceeded to carry out his instructions. Ships were ordered in Philadelphia, in France, and in Germany, while the construction of cruisers and destroyers was begun in the Russian dockyards in the Baltic and the Black Sea. It was to meet this first part of the Russian programme which was covered by the 90,000,000 roubles, that Mr. Goschen, late in the Session, announced the intention of our Government to execute an additional supplemental programme of naval construction. "These two programmes, the Russian and the British, are being executed. There is not, and cannot be, any question on either side, of stopping the construction of shipping now actually building, nor can the Chancellor of the Exchequer in London or St. Petersburg hope to recover from the Navy the sums actually appropriated. But the second part of the Russian programme, which provides for the construction of more ships at the cost of £14,000,000 in the next five years, is on a different footing. These ships have not yet been begun. No contracts have been signed, and it is quite within the power of the Russian Government to abstain of its own free will from executing the second half of its naval programme. The good news I brought from Russia is, that if the Peace Conference meets, and if the Powers agree to an arrest of the further increase of armaments, the Russian Government would gladly abandon the second and larger half of its own programme." Here we take leave to differ from Mr. Stead; the Russian Government may be and doubtless is quite willing to postpone for financial reasons the second part of their building programme, but it will not be abandoned. If it were, then Russia would be in a worse position from the point of view of her Minister of Marine, than she was before. After her expenditure of ten millions on ships, she would be outbuilt by the fifteen millions of Mr. Goschen's supplemental programme. To equalise matters she must spend the fourteen millions and complete her programme. Recent events have shown that it is a question of life or death for the Continental States to increase their strength at sea, if they are not prepared to write off their colonies and commerce as total loss on a declaration of war by the Power that now possesses an overwhelming preponderance of war-ships. On the other hand, a British Minister has just informed the meeting convened to express sympathy with the purpose of the Czar's proposals, that Great Britain must maintain a fleet equal to any possible combination of the fleets of the other Powers—that is to say, must be beyond all comparison more powerful at sea than any single Power.

There is no use blinking the fact that the Continental Powers have decided to go on building so that they may be able to defend themselves, if not singly, at least in combination. Russia, France, and Germany, have simultaneously prepared naval programmes which they are energetically carrying out. The United States are doing the same, not to be behind in the race. What then becomes of the proposal to limit naval armaments? The prospect is not more hopeful in respect to the land forces of the various States. A few weeks before the Peace Rescript was handed to the representatives of all the Powers, strong or weak, the Russian Government ordered the addition of four Army Corps and a cavalry division to the enormous forces, already swollen by two Army Corps, created since the present Czar ascended the throne. Germany has hastened to increase the strength of her Army; France is doing the same. The British Army was strengthed by some thousands of men within the past year. Since the Rescript was given to the world we have been nearer war with one of the Great Powers than at any time since the Crimean War. The fortifications on the Channel ports have been re-armed and strengthened. The Sultan, listening to the disinterested counsels of the Emperor William, has added 25,000 men to his cavalry, having already increased his infantry by 375,000 men, and armed his artillery with better quick-firing guns than those possessed by Austria and Germany. France has stolen a march on the other Continental Powers with quick-firing field-guns of a superior pattern. Great Britain and the United States are each busy with new guns for ships and fortresses of a very formidable type. What a comment it all is on the proposals to relieve the nations from ruinous competition in armaments! It has even been questioned whether the competition is ruinous. Germany, France and Russia have certainly not been ruined by their armaments. They have prospered greatly since the armaments began. Great Britain builds a fleet such as Nelson never dreamed of, every first-class war-vessel costing over a million sterling, out of her surplus revenue. Nations sufficiently prosperous can indulge in such luxuries that may well ruin nations not so rich. As the last word in this matter rests with the opulent nations, the chances of any agreement to put a limit to armaments are small indeed.

THE completion of the Merv-Kushk railway celebrated with great ceremony last month, not unnaturally caused much emotion at Herat, some eighty miles distant from Khusk. The headmen, having communicated their apprehensions to the Amir, who is his own Home Secretary and Foreign Minister, "asked for his advice," which is doubtless a euphemism for a suggestion that his Highness should take measures to have the railway removed. Abdul Rahman, with his usual common-sense has issued a reassuring proclamation informing his subjects that the railway is not intended to be a menace to the Afghan people, or to injure them in any way. It is to be assumed that the railway has been brought to the Afghan frontier with its present terminus six miles from the nearest Afghan outpost, as a proof of neighbourly friendship and regard. We have done the same on our side, making a tunnel a couple of miles long, so that our Indian railway system is extended to New Chaman, where rails and other material for continuing the line to Kandahar have been piled for the last ten years. The Russians have been thoughtful enough to accumulate material at Khusk for a double line of railway to Herat. These delicate attentions must of course be fully appreciated by Abdul Rahman. He quite understands that it is the intention of his Southern neighbours to come to his help against his possible enemies, by the prolongation of the railway to Kandahar in any given month. It is politic for him to make believe very hard that it is the intention of his Northern neighbours to come to his rescue against a possible invasion from the South, by pushing on their Merv-Kushk line to Herat at the first signal of danger to his dominions. Thus doubly reassured, he can now sleep in peace, or what is the same thing, indite comforting proclamations to his people, and tell them there is nothing to fear. Time was, and not so long ago, when his Highness published a pamphlet in which he compared Afghanistan to a swan floating in a lake: on one shore was a bear, and on the other a wolf, each ready to devour the swan which was only safe by remaining in the middle of the lake beyond the reach of either. When bears and wolves develop a talent for engineering and build railway bridges, the swan may, like the headmen of Herat, begin to feel the need of advice under the new conditions thus created. Abdul Rahman might well beg to be represented at the Czar's proposed Peace Conference, and ask for a truce in railway building in proximity at all events to his part of the Asiatic Continent.

IMPERIAL expenditure grows apace in Germany. The estimates for 1898-99 showed an increase of £3,398,370 over those of the preceding year, and the Budget for 1899-1900 points to a further addition of £5,647,600. Of the increment in the current year nearly the whole, or £3,289,050, fell under the head of recurring outlays, and now there is a further increase of £2,950,445 under the same category. Thus the greater part of the new burdens is of a permanent nature, and a curious feature of the expenditure which is called non-recurrent is that something generally happens to make it reappear in an aggravated form. If the same item does not turn up again, several others worse than the first take its place. The Finance Minister, who entertains the belief that an item once admitted to the Budget can be dispensed with easily, is as sure to be disappointed as the taxpayers, who build hopes on a Ministerial declaration that some particularly obnoxious impost is temporary. Once the bacillus of non-recurring outlays finds a harbour on one side of a Budget, and the temporary tax microbe establishes itself on the other, their effects tend to be endemic. In the 1898-99 Budget of the German Empire, the deficit of £2,871,350, which had to be provided for by means of a loan, was exactly the figure of the extraordinary non-recurrent expenditure, and in the new Budget the deficit is £4,496,060, or just a trifle less than the exceptional outlays. The increase under the latter head is £1,689,210, or almost exactly the amount of the decrease in 1898-99 compared with 1897-98. The changes in the military organisation are responsible for the addition, as well as for the greater part of the increase in the non-recurrent expenditure which is classed as "ordinary"; but the circumstances that the subdivision of several army corps accounts for rather more than half of the estimated deficit, does no obscure the tendency of German expenditure to rise year after year.

THE Teutonic Colonies, of course, make their customary contribution to the Imperial burdens. The African settlements were put down for £460,990 in the current year's estimates, and this figure is raised by £248,660 to £709,650. Last year's Budget also provided for £65,990 to wipe out the African deficits of previous periods, which may be deducted from the increase as given above. New Guinea now claims £32,850, as against nothing for the current year, and though the charges on behalf of Kiao-Chau are debited to the non-recurrent naval estimates, we may add the £425,000 appropriated to set up and administer the German location in China to the total outlay entailed by the policy of over-sea expansion. The aggregate is £1,192,500; but this will not cover the whole colonial expenditure, a small portion of which falls under the Foreign office votes; while the ordinary naval expenses must be materially augmented. The estimates for the current year provided for only one small cruiser and one gunboat on the China station, though there was a cruising division whose progress to the far East was watched with so much interest. The extraordinary expenditure on the Navy figures at £1,693,350, against £1,481,800 in the preceding Budget, which virtually represents the portion of the construction programme borne by loan to the relief of revenue. The greater part of the new ordinary expenditure is estimated to be covered by the growth in the Customs revenue, the increase in which is put at £2,038,576, following the addition of £2,417,899, which the current year is expected to show. The remainder will fall to be made good by the matricular contributions of the constituent states, which will be asked for £24,497,690, against £23,531,200 in 1898-99 and £21,772,640 in 1897-98. If there be any doubt as to the universality in Germany for colonial enterprise, there can be no doubt that the cost is thoroughly and equitably distributed throughout the Empire,

A HOME department resolution is published in connection with the recent reorganisation of the education department laying down that no officer, whether he has remained in the old graded list or elected for the new Indian Educational service, will earn promotion or additional allowance till such time as he would have had legitimate expectation of preferment had all the educational department officers, who were on the graded list on the 1st August 1896, elected for the particular service to which he belongs. A provision is added that no refunds will be exacted where excess of payments have already been made, while to prevent any sense of injustice the graded list officers are given further opportunity of electing for the new Indian service.

THE High Court reopens this morning on the termination of the Christmas vacation.

IT is officially notified that the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday 25th January, at 12 o'clock noon.

Amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. and O. Company's steam ship Shannon, were the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, Acting Financial Secretary to the Government of India; Dr. G. Watt and A. H. Prince Orbeliani.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, left on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Clyde, for Aden, on a tour of inspection. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were present at the Apollo Bunder to see the Lieutenant-General off. The departure was private. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Hyde Wilcox, Executive Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway died on his way Home.

MAJOR NORIE, 1-2nd Gurkhas, has been granted a permanent wound pension of £ 100 a year, on account of the loss of his left arm from a wound received in the late Frontier fighting.

RAJA BAHADUR RANAJIT SINHA, Zamindar of the Murshidabad district, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Bengal Legislative Council caused by the death of the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

AFTER several cloudy days with light showers, too scanty to be of any use to the agriculturist, steady rain commenced to fall at Allahabad at day break on Friday morning, and already enough has been received to do immense good to the prospects of the spring crops.

THE Madras Revenue Returns continue to show a most satisfactory increase. The total collected up to the end of November was Rs. 519 3-4 lakhs against Rs. 489 1-4 lakhs for the same period last year, an increase of Rs. 30 1-2 lakhs. Salt shows an extraordinary increase of Rs. 26 1-2 lakhs.

ORDERS have been issued for the 19th Punjab Infantry now at Mardan to relieve temporarily the 3rd Bombay Infantry with the Malakand Force, the latter regiment [illegible]na. The 19th Punjab Infantry will probably go to Chitral next spring, and if so will be relieved by the 29th Baluchis from Hyderabad.

THE Government of Madras has passed an Order agreeing with the Board of Revenue in considering that where a loan is granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of manure, the application of which to the soil may be expected to yield an almost immediate return, the period fixed for repayment should not ordinarily exceed two years.

THE General Commanding the Belgaum District has, it seems, conceived the idea that guava trees are conducive to sickness, and he has consequently ordered the uprooting of the trees. The measure, we are told, has caused friction, as the trees were a source of income to the owners, and a posse of Poona Police has been sent to Belgaum in case of trouble.

THE first general encounter between the opposing forces in the Cavalry Manœuvres occurred on Thursday in the neighbourhood of Ghaziabad. After a hard day's work Colonel Babington, with the cavalry of the Northern Force, was adjudged to have effected the capture of the railway junction from the defenders, and to have succeeded in the crossing of the Hindun river.

THERE of the brigades at the Cavalry Camp of Instruction have been reconstructed as follows :—1st Brigade, 2nd Bengal Lancers, 16th Bengal Cavalry; 2nd Brigade, 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers; 3rd Brigade, 15th Bengal Lancers, Ulwar Imperial Service Cavalry. Captain Cowper, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Brigade-Major of the 3rd Brigade, vice Major Edwards.

ALMOST all the provinces give good seasonal reports and even in Rajputana, where a small local area of distress exists, the general conditions are favourable; prices falling in three States and being stationary elsewhere. The scarcity in Marwar is being relieved by emigration, and there are only 2,618 persons on the relief works there, with 1,413 in Merwara district and 47 in Ajmere.

MAJOR CONSTABLE, R. E., Manager of the East Coast Railway, has been selected to succeed Mr. Finney on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The appointment to the East Coast Railway is not yet settled, but the post can be held only for a short time as the line between Madras and Calcutta, when completed, will, as we stated recently, be divided between the Bengal-Nagpur and the Madras Railway systems.

THE traffic at the Lahore railway station has during the past week taxed the energies of the staff to the utmost. As an indication of the increase in passengers, it may be mentioned that the mail to Rawalpindi and Peshawar on Saturday afternoon, contained no less than eight first class carriages all well-filled. The Station master observed New Year's Day by placing fog signals on the rails, which announced the arrival of trains in rather a startling fashion.

MR. J. A. TOOMEY, who, to the regret of his many friends in Calcutta, retires in a few days from the management of the National Bank, the "Englishman" writes, may be said to have established a record among local bankers. He has occupied his present position for nearly fifteen years, during which period he has worthily maintained the best traditions of the Bank. Mr. Toomey has been appointed Inspector of the Bank's Branches, a fit reward for his services.

THE final accounts of the Simla Fancy Fair show a balance of Rs. 20,924-15-2, and this sum is, therefore, available for the special object of establishing a free ward for needy Europeans. It is proposed to utilise one of the existing rooms in the hospital for the purpose, and to invest the money in securities in the name of the President of the Simla Municipality, the income being applied for the up-keep of the ward, any surplus being expended in the purchase of instruments and appliances for the hospital.

As a preliminary to the departure of the wing of the 4th Bombay Infantry for Africa, the whole of the corps was, at the express wish of the Government of Bombay, moved to Ahmedabad on account of the plague. It was then found that the Infantry garrison of Mhow was not sufficiently strong to perform the duties repuired of it, and to meet the difficulty, it has been decided to withdraw the wing of the 4th Bombay Infantry from Ahmedabad to Mhow, and to send a wing of the 5th Bombay Infantry from Rajkot to Ahmedabad.

SOME excellent work was done in Calcutta during the race week conjointly by the Stewards of the C. T. C. and two Stewards of the W. I. T. C. with their Secretary, who were there as visitors. Particulars cannot at present be given, but it is an open secret that Bombay accepts the Calcutta Rules of Racing *en bloc*, and that all details have been settled for the appointments of official measurers, who will be ready to commence their work at the beginning of next racing season. In Bombay, Mr. Cecil Gray will be measurer in addition to his work as Secretary, W. I. T. C., and he will also measure at those places near Bombay which are under the Calcutta rules. The name of the Calcutta official measurer will be announced in a few days.

ONE of the commonest offences in India is the kidnapping of unprotected children for the purpose of stealing the jewellery and trinkets which parents and guardians are so foolish as to allow them to wear. A case of this nature came before Mr. B. H. Chester, Presidency Magistrate, at the Black Town Police Court the other day, when a female, an old offender, with eleven previous convictions, who had decoyed a little girl on Christmas Day and robbed her, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. We are no advocates of "piling on the agony" in the case of old offenders in the abstract, but in the case under reference it is manifest that the delinquent is a hardened sinner of a dangerous type. In such cases it is desirable that offenders should be put out of harm's way for the utmost limit that the law allows.

SOME very important evidence was given before the Plague Commission at Calcutta on Thursday by Dr. Nield Cook, who was recalled. He stated that he had made a further examination of Mr. Haffkine's prophilactic fluid provided for inoculation purposes. He found impurities in seven out of twenty-five bottles by diluting the fluid with sterile broth. If any growth resulted miscroscopic specimens were made. Previously to December 23rd his examinations did not show bacteria. Either none were present, or the undiluted carbolic acid in the prophilactic prevented their growth. He detected the sarcina, which was a harmless microbe, and what appeared to be the Mesentericus Fuscus, which generally occurred in air and water. He did not think any of these organisms harmful. In all the bottles examined he did not see any living micro-organisms which might possibly be mistaken for plague bacilli, and he did not think it possible that such organisms could live or generate in Mr. Haffkine's fluid. In six bottles sent from Bangalore no contaminating micro-organisms were found. Out of six bottles from Hyderabad one contained an impurity. That he should say controverted Colonel Laurie's statement that the vaccine placed at his disposal was a putrescent fluid. He had made bacteriological examinations in fifteen plague cases in Calcutta, and found the plague bacillus in nearly all. Dr. Cook's evidence may be commended to the careful attention of the medical profession in India after Colonel Laurie's denunciation of Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic, and Dr. Ferris, statement that the plague cases in Calcutta were merely cases of malignant fever.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Captain George Thomas Bulkeley, £24,789; Captain John Donald George Higgon, £21,271; Mrs. Maria Jane Bradney Marsh £21,154; Mr. John Moser, £89,110; Mr. Basilio Papayanni, £92,287; Miss Gertrude Louisa Vickerrs, £33,681.

AT Dover on December 21 the first pile of the Admiralty Pier extension, forming the western arm of the National Harbour, was driven.

IT is reported that Mr. Stanley Kent, of St Thomas's Hospital, has succeeded in discovering the specific organism of vaccine, and has prepared and used pure cultures of the germ.

THE Court of Cassation has intimated that it wishes to hear M. Dupuy, the French Premier, on the subject of the Dreyfus case. M. Dupuy has signified his willingness to give evidence.

LORD NAPIER and Ettrick, who was for six years Governor of Madras and became Acting Viceroy on the assassination of Lord Mayo, died in Florence on December 9 last at the ripe age of seventy-nine.

REPORTS from Crete state that Prince George's popularity is growing rapidly, and Mussulmans and Christians are fraternising. The High Commissioner attended the mosque at prayer-time, and was warmly received by the Mussulmans.

THE coroner's inquiry into the loss of the Mohegan was concluded at St. Keverne yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict that the victims of the disaster had met their death by drowning, which was due to carelessness and irregular navigation.

MESSRS. BARNATO BROTHERS have distributed among London hospitals and other charities, in accordance with the charitable bequests of the late Mr. Woolf Joel, the sum of £25,000, and, in order that bequests may be received in full, will themselves pay the 10 per cent. legacy duty.

THE "Standard's" Peterborough correspondent reports that much interest has been created in that city by the discovery in the yards of the Peterborough New Bricks Company, at Fletton, of the skeleton of a pre-historic animal of prodigious size. The bones were encountered in the clay deposit, nearly 20ft. below the surface on the ground. Local geologists are agreed that it is the remains of some pre-historic monster, which measures some 50ft. from the tip of its tail to its mouth. The tail is 16ft. long, and one of the foreleg joints is 4ft. long and about 2ft in diameter.

THE "Evenement" publishes an interview with Herr Otto Arendt, member of the German Reichstag, who is represented to have said that, notwithstanding the opinions expressed by some German newspapers, the immense majority of the German people were hostile to an understanding with Great Britain, and would welcome a day of delivery that on which the French people

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[FRENCH TRADE RESTRICTIONS IN MADAGASCAR.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A Blnebook on Madagascar affairs has been issued, which discloses that Lord Salisbury vigorously protested against the French trade restrictions, especially as regards the decree confining the coasting trade to the French flag. The Premier also rebutted the allegations that Anglo-Indians supplied arms to the Sakalavas.

A FRENCH CONCESSION.

M. Delcasse, French Foreign Minister, replied on the 29th December, that the decree relating to the coasting trade had not been enforced, and would be revoked.

THE "TIMES" ON FRENCH POLICY IN MADAGASCAR.

"THE CUPIDITY AND CUNNING OF THE PEASANT."

JAN. 7.

The *Times* in discussing French policy in Madagascar and the deliberate ignoring of British complaints, especially in regard to the persistent boycotting of British traders, says the French people must not suppose because we do not fume and splutter that we are not aware of the shabbiness of the policy of French Governments, which under grandiloquent phrases habitually act with the cupidity and cunning of the peasant.

RESENTMENT IN FRANCE.

JAN 8.

Much speculation has been aroused as to Lord Salisbury's object in publishing the Blue-book on Madagascar affairs at the present juncture.

The French press keenly resents Lord Salisbury's attitude after the satisfaction afforded over the Fashoda incident and accuses Great Britain of encouraging a dangerous irritation

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TSAR'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

JAN. 6.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the Tsar's peace proposals has been published.

His lordship expresses the cordial sympathy of the British Government and people, and promises co-operation.

The Premier invites an indication of the heads of subjects for discussion.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE AMIR CALMS THE FEARS GF THE HERATEES.

JAN, 7.

The "Turkestan Gazette" says, that the headmen of Herat are disquieted at the completion of the Russian railway to Kushk, and have asked the advice of the Amir, Abdur Rahman, who has published a proclamation that the railway is not intended to menace or injure the Afghans.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

JAN. 8.

Hostility to the Americans by the Filipinos is daily increasing.

The streets of Iloilo are barricaded and it is reported that kerosine has been poured over the buildings as the insurgents intend burning the town as a last resort.

DEFEAT OF BELGIAN TROOPS IN THE CONGO FREE STATE.

HEAVY LOSSES.

Advices received in Brussels state that the insurgent Batatilas in November last, attacked and routed a column of the Congo Free State troops at Kalambari.

The Belgians lost six officers and 200 native troops in killed alone.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

Lord Cromer in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum said, the object of the institution was not to create a race of Anglicised Soudanese, but rather to train the minds of the natives.

The College would be wholly undenominational and would afford instruction in the Arabic language.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

JAN. 6.

Mr. Lionel Rothschild has been elected unopposed member of Parliament for the Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

JAN. 7.

The imports into Great Britain for the year 1898 show an increase of £19,575,238, and the exports a decrease of £829,916.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

General Kitchener has gone on a journey up the Blue Nile.

Lord Cromer is returning from Omdurman to Cairo.

A detachment of 250 officers and men of the Irish Fusiliers stationed at Alexandria has been ordered to Khartoum for the winter.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

In the football match Wales *vs.* England, the former proved victorious by four goals and two tries against one try.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sunats steady.

Good Bhownuggar 2 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 13-16

2½ per cent. Bonds 101 3-4

4 per cent. Sterling Loan 116 1-2

2½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 5-16

Bar Silver 27 5-16

LORD CURZON'S FIRST LEVEE.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Lord Curzon held his first levee last night and it was without exception the largest that Calcutta has seen. The proceedings commenced punctually at 9-30 p.m., and everything was excellently managed, no great crush occurring at any of the barriers, though members were present before the last bow had been made. The names were called out by Colonel Sandbach who succeeded Colonel Durand as Military Secretary, and the scene in the throne room was brilliant, the red and gold of the staff uniforms being relieved by the more sombre hues of the civilian and naval full dress, the large number of splendidly attired native princes present being the special feature of the occasion. The Viceroy will probably attend the races next Saturday. To-morrow, Lord Curzon will receive and return the visit from the Maharaja of Benares. On Tuesday, audiences will be granted at Government House to deputations from the Talukdars of Oudh, the Calcutta Corporation, and the British India Association. Yesterday, Lord Curzon received State visits from the Maharajahs of Kashmir and Patiala, and will return them to-morrow.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

Yesterday, the annual competition for the Lansdowne Medal presented to the Calcutta Golf Club by Lord Lansdowne in 1892 ended. The match resulted in the popular win for the captain of the club, Mr. D. A. Campbell, who handed in a steady 94 less 8 86. No fewer than six scores of 87 were handed in for second place which speaks volumes for the handicapping, and it is to be regretted that there was no prize for second place.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ENGINEERSHIP

A vacancy has occurred in the Calcutta Municipal Engineership through the refusal of Mr. Hughes to accept the terms offered him to extend his service.

AFFAIRS IN SWAT.

ALL ANXIETY AT AN END.

Official orders have now been issued releasing the troops from their warning to stand ready for service in Swat.

Two officers and 100 sickly men of the West Kent Regiment are being despatched from Dumdum to Shahjahanpore for a change.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain Dunsterville, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works, from the Queen's Own Madras Sappers.

Lieut. P. G. Grant, R. E., reverts to home establishment on 30th May next.

THE NEW LEGISLATION ACT.

PROTEST BY HOUSEOWNERS.

POONA, JAN. 8.

A meeting of the Poona Houseowners' Association was convened this evening for the purpose of considering the New Cantonment Legislation Act before the Supreme Government and of drafting a memorial. The chairman, Mr. Nowroji Padumji, stated that the memorial must reach by the 15th instant for which there was no time, but suggested that the following telegram be despatched :—"Poona Houseowners' Association protests against Bill 15 of 1898 for the following, among other reasons, viz., that the grievance sought to be remedied does not exist in Poona where the bungalows are in excess of the requirements. The Presumption that all land in Cantonments is Government property, unless proved to be otherwise held, is most unfair to the houseowners and opposed to the accepted maxims of law and also to several judicial pronouncements on the subject. Government cannot destroy by new legislation private rights enjoyed under the common law of the land. The proper course for Government to adopt is to go to court in all disputed cases by the owners. The proof rests on Government, and it is most unfair to throw it on the other party by mere legislative enactment. The admission that civilians' privileges hitherto enjoyed by military officers exclusively is most objectionable. The Association cannot think of any justification for this encroachment on the rights of houseowners. The provisions about securing accommodation for civil and military officers are entirely one-sided. The interests of houseowners are simply ignored ; if the officers are to be forced on houseowners as tenants, Government should undertake the realisation of rents. It is most unjust to refer houseowners to the Civil Courts when they have not been willing parties to the arrangement and have not selected their tenants. Definite structions are not liable to be misconstructed as regards demand for repairs. Having adopted the telegram the meeting dispersed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the Overland mails of the 23rd December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. As the Shannon entered the harbour a quarantine flag was hoisted on the flag-staff. On the vessel anchoring, Dr. Evans, Deputy Health officer of the port, boarded her and it was reported to him that an enteric fever case had occurred amongst the European crew. Dr. Evans ordered the patient to be removed to the European General Hospital and the usual precautions were taken. He then granted pratique, and the mails and passengers were landed. The Shannon experienced during the voyage strong N. E. Monsoon winds. She brought the following passengers : —

FROM LONDON.

Donovan, Lt and Mrs C
Moloney, Mrs H
Quckenden, Miss C
Ruddle, Mr W
Seddon, Mrs
Shepherd, Mr H
Stephenson, Rev, Mrs and child
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Mr A
Weir, Mr H
Watts, Mrs child and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Mr W
Cobb, Col
Furney, Mr
Fenton, Lt-Col and Miss
Harron, Mr Hadi
King, Capt H
Kaika, Mr F
Kann, Mr L
Livesey, Mr
Marriot, Mr A
Shurlfall, Mr
Turney, Mr F
Watt, Dr G
Watt, Miss

FROM PORT SAID—H H Prince Orbeliani

FROM GIBRALTAR—Correa, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI—Risley, Hon'ble H

ALTERATIONS IN THE SESSIONS COURT.

FREQUENT complaints having been made of the want of sufficient light in the Sessions Court, and the great public inconvenience occasioned by the high, but ill-adapted platform therein, advantage has been taken of the Christmas recess to make material alterations in the court at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,500. The portion of the wall against which the large portrait of Sir John Peter Grant was hanging, has been removed and a doorway placed therein, admitting a considerable volume of additional light. The judges' platform has been lowered to a height of 2½ feet and reduced in length and in breadth, the door and two windows in its rear being widened. The officer's platform has been reduced to a height of under a foot, while all the rest of the platform has been done away with. The former railing so the Reporters' box, the jury-box, and the prisoners' dock have been fixed in the floor, the dimensions of the last having been curtailed. The jury-box has been arranged in three rising tiers to the left hand of the presiding judge. The witness-box, which for many years stood next to the Reporters' box, thereby affording great facilities to the Reporters in taking down the evidence of witnesses, has been unaccountably removed to a distance and placed next to the jury-box. This change is, we fear, very prejudicial to the representatives of the Press, and will make it impracticable for them to report correctly the evidence of witnesses of weak lungs. In other respects, the space for the accommodation of the general public has been considerably enlarged, with the counterwailing disadvantage that the gallery above the court is now rendered almost useless in consequence of the high platform having been done away with.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE first meeting of the New Year held on Saturday was a great success. Fields ruled rather bigger than usual, and as the favourites for the most part got home, backers left the course well pleased with themselves. There was a big attendance, and many well-known faces from Poona were seen among the spectators. H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst were present during the afternoon.

The meeting commenced with "The Colonials" for which Clarice walked over. The Dealers Plate brought out four runners of which "Favourite" was installed favourite. He won very easily from "Repentance" with "Dervish" close up.

"The Novice Plate" produced eight runners "Rising Star" carryng most of the public money. He made the pace from start to finish and won easily from "Arbid" with Conqueror third. The fourth race was carried off by that good little country bred "bawbee" from "Midnight" with "Solicitor" a good third. "The Bedouin Stake" was the best race of the afternoon "Atlas" just winning a head from "Hyderi" The mixed stakes only produced four runners of which Dakin was at once made favourite. He justified the selection by winning easily with Crest second. The last race of the afternoon. "The Gymkhana Stakes" was thought to be a good thing for "Prince" but the uncertain Electric "upset the pot" by winning easily with Hurlingham second and Prince a very bad third. The Baud of the Shropshires played a selection of music during the afternoon. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE—The Colonials—Handicap for all Horses—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 60, third, Rs. 25. For all horses. Weights—Handicap.

Mr. Lyndon's br aus m Clarice, 10st. 12lbs., W. O. 1
2ND RACE—The Dealers' Plate. Distance—5 furlongs Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For Arab horses landed since 1st August, 1898. W A Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 180; once, 5lbs., offener, 7lbs. Allowance—Galloways, 7lbs.

Mr H I Hajee Osman's b a h Samnite 8st 13lbs C B Mahomed 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Repentance, 8st 10lbs Soda 2
Mr S A W's b a h Dervish, 8st 11lbs Name 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a g Khaboor 8st 13lbs Eerroo 0

Betting. Evens Samnite 2-1 Khaboor, 4 to 1 Dervish and Repentance.

Samnite Jumped off with the lead and was never-headed winning easily from Repentance, time 1min, 12 secs.

3RD RACE—The Novice Plate. Distance—1-2 mile. Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 60, third, Rs. 25. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1898. 12-3 to carry 9st. W I Penalties—Winner of a race, value Rs. 180, once, 5lbs, offener, 7lbs.

Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's b a p Rising Star, 8st 6lbs, Chuggan 1
Mr S A W'g a p Arbid, 8st 7lbs, Naina 2
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 8st 5lbs, Nagar 3
Mr Baloh Tockmachie's g a p Rhamille, 8st 7lbs, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Lyndon's g a p Midas, 7st 4lbs, Jakoo 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a g Councillor, 8st 8lbs, Soda 0
Mr D E's b a g Rufus, 8st 8lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Aforam, 7st 10lbs, Eerroo .. 0

Betting : 5-4 on Rising Star. 3-1 Midas 4 to 1 Khazlie conqueror and councillor, 6 to 1 the others.

Rising Star got away first and kept the lead the whole way, winning as he liked from Arbid with conqueror close up. Time 57secs.

4TH RACE—Galloway Plate. Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C B Galloways, 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W I Penalties—Winners, once, 5lbs, twice, 7lbs, offener, 10lbs. Winner of a race value Rs. 900, 4lbs; of a race value Rs. 1,500 or over, 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs, Galloways which have not won a race, value Rs. 180, 7lbs accumulative.

Mr J Mollisou's b ch m Bawbee, 8st 4lbs, Johnson 1
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 8st, Chuggan 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a g Solicitor, 7st 3lbs Beema 3
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister, 8st 12lbs, Herroo 0
Mr H E A R's bl a g President, 9st 11lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Mahomedaly Tharia Topan's b a g Marshall, 7st 8lbs, Gillespie 0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 8st, Soda 0

Betting: 4-5 Bawbee 5-4 President 4-1 Solicitor and Nobleman. 6-1 Liverpool and Midnight, 8-1 the others.

Midnight started at a great pace, and led the field to the Bend where Bawbee collared him and ran home a winner by two lengths, with solicitor third. Time 1-20 secs.

5TH RACE—The Bedouin Stakes. Distance—1 mile. Winner Rs 200, second, Rs. 50. third, Rs. 25. For all maiden Arabs and C Bs. W A and C. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 180, once 5lbs, twice 7lbs, offener 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways, 7lbs. Horses landed since 1st August, 1898, 7lbs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 9st C B Mahomed 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi, 7st 8olb 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter, 7st 11lb, Chuggan 3
Mr Shaik Esa bin Khalifa's ch a h Wafadar, 8st 12lbs Herroo 0
Cavalin Young's b ch gelding, Hampton, 9st 8lbs Owner.. 0
H H Aga Khan's c a h shot Silk, 6st 12lbs, Montar 0

Betting: 6-4 on Atlas, 5-4 Hyderi, 6-1 Charter and Shot Silk 10-1 the others.

Hyderi led the field to the 5 furlong post where he was joined by Atlas and Charter. At the distance Atlas came, followed by Hyderi, and after a great race won by a head with Charter 3rd. Time 1min. 55secs.

6TH RACE—The Mixed Stakes. Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50, third Rs. 25. For horses landed since 1st August, 1898, which have not won a race, value Rs. 600, and all maiden horses. Penalties—winner, once 5lbs, twice 7lbs, offener 10lbs. Allowances—Horses landed since 1st August, 1898, 7lbs, Maidens 7lbs.

Mr James br aus g Dakin, 8st 11lb, Johnson 1
Mr Lyndon's c aus g Crest, 8st 7lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br aus g Cairn Gorm, by Jacinth,—Missie, 8st 12lbs, Gro nhalgh 0
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neptune, 9st 5lbs Eagan 0

Betting : 6-4 on Dakin 2-1 Crest 4-1 the others.

Dakin came away at the start, and won as he liked from Crest. Time 1min 6secs.

7TH RACE—The Gymkhana Stakes. Distance—6 furlongs Winner, Rs. 100, second, Rs. 25, third, Rs. 15. For maiden Arab and C B Galloways 13-3 and under, the property of members of the Byculla, Bombay, or Yacht Club, Bombay and Western India Club, Poona, or of the Bombay, Poona, or Kirkee Gymkhanas, 12-3 to carry 11st. W I Penalties—Winner of a race value, Rs. 60 or over, once, 4lbs, twice, 7lbs, offener, 10lbs, G Rs.

Captain Young's g a gd Electric, 11st 1lb, Owner..... 1
Mr P F Fischer's ch a h Hurlingham, 10st 6lbs, Owner 2
Mr Lyndon's ch a g Prince, 10st 3lbs, Aga S Shah 0
Mr P F Fisher's ch a p Buzeh, 9st 6lbs, Mr John..... 0

Betting : 2-1 on Prince 5-2 Electric 4-1 Buzeh 6-1 Hurlingham.

Electric went away 4 lengths in front of his field and won in a canter from Hurligham. Time 1min 9secs.

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

WORKING IN BOMBAY.

THE report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1897-98 is thus reviewed in a Government Resolution of the Revenue Department :—

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1898.

Memorandum for the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari, No. 5095, dated 3rd October 1898—Submitting a letter No. 935-Ex., dated 16th September 1898, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, who submits the Annual Report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897-98 : the Commissioner making remarks ; and observing as follows :—

"Mr. Wood, who has been in charge, for the greater part of the year, of the Factory Excise Department, has shown interest in his work, and as the Acting Commissioner ventures to think, deserves credit, and the subordinate staff have worked satisfactorily."

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. 1098-Ex., dated 9th November 1898 :—

"I have the honour to report that certain errors due to an oversight in this office have now been discovered in the figures noted in the Appendices II and III of the annual report of the working of the Cotton Duties Act for 1897-98.

"2. In Appendix II the grand total of weight of all yarn spun during the year 1897-98 is shown to be 322,939,600 lbs. According to the abstract statement issued by the Government of India of yarn produced by cotton mills in India, forwarded with Government Resolution No. 3955, Revenue Department, this figure should be lbs. 324,649,184, the correct total. Similarly in Appendix III showing the production of yarn by mills in Bombay, the total number of lbs. under the year 1897-98 should be 324,600,000 and not 322,900,000.

Resolution.—Six new mills were opened in the year under report—three at Ahmedabad and three at Bombay. The total number now in existence amounts to 108, of which 58 are spinning mills and 50 weaving.

Government hope that the increases over the figures of the previous year both in yarn spun and in cotton goods issued may be taken to indicate a satisfactory recovery of prosperity.

The duty was realised without difficulty, and principally owing to the exhaustion of free stocks exceeded the receipts of 1896-97 by Rs. 49,780. The levy of excise duty in the Baroda State has removed the disadvantage of unequal competition from which the trade in Gujarat had begun to suffer. The work of the Department is favourably viewed by the Commissioner. The delay in the submission of the report is to be regretted.

THE B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB ANNUAL SPORTS.

CLOSING DAY.

THE three bicycle handicaps on Saturday, the last of the three days sports of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Cycling Club, afforded interesting racing. In the one mile race the handicapping looked all against Bombay being able to win from scratch, the furtherest mark man being 200 yards while he was giving 15, 20 and 40 yards respectively to Allen, Warner and Longland. A splendid set to resulted. Downing cracked the pace on to the third lap where Wacha got past him and the former stopped riding. Two laps later Warner jumped to the front and looked a winner all over, but with Bromley, who has proved himself Bombay's best wheelman, came very strongly at the bend and displaced him winning by a length from Wacha who beat Allen in the straight for second place. The next race of interest was the final in the Ladies' Half Mile Handicap, and little Miss. Hack, with 150 yards to the good, pedalled on bravely to the end and won with a lot to spare. Miss Beniston from scratch was the next to pass the judge, with her sister in close attendance. A very exciting finish was witnessed in the five Mile Handicap. Here again Bromley was the scratch man, giving Warner and Allen 40 and 50 yards a piece, and others much more, the longest mark man receiving 880 yards. A very good race from a spectator's point of view resulted, and Warner seemed as if he would carry off the trophy but ; Bromley made his effort in the straight, and sprinting with his usual determinedness beat him by half a length. Allen getting third place. The time of 14 minutes 58 1-2 seconds was, for the track, fairly good and as much in advance of the record made the other day in Madras by Sutterby in the five mile championship—15 minutes 39 seconds. Given a better track Bromley could no doubt take ten seconds off his record. The Lloyd Lindsay Ladies' nomination, and the Fancy Costume Race made pleasant interludes to the bicycle racing, which on the last day made up and more for the disappointing racing on the first day, when Warner and Longland's spills marred the racing. The meeting reflects great credit on the arrangements made by Serjeant Major Downing, the Secretary, and speaks much for the popularity and organising power of the Bombay Volunteer Cycling Club. The following were the events :—

One Mile Handicap—Open to all Comers. 1st prize value Rs. 40, 2nd prize value Rs. 25 presented by W H Thorne and Co., and 3rd prize value Rs. 10.

V Bromley, Scratch, Bo Cycling Club 1
M B Wacha, 170 yards, Parsee Cycling Club 2
J R Allen, 15 yards, Bo Volr Rifles Cycling Club 3

Time—2 mn. 44 1-2 sec.

No Commissioned Officers—150 yards Handicap. Open only to Non-Commissioned Officers Bombay Volunteer Rifles. 1st prize value Rs. 15, 2nd Prize value Rs. 10. 3rd Prize value Rs. 5.

Corpl O M P Clyne, 8 yards 1
Corpl W Limpus, Scratch 2
Corpl R W Roberts, 6 yards 3

Time—13 1-2 secs.

Lloyd Lindsay—Ladies' Nomination. 1st prize value Rs. 15, 2nd Prize value Rs. 10, 3rd Prize value Rs. 5. Entries to be made on the ground.

Mrs Roberts, nominates, J G Barclay 1
Miss B Beniston, nominates, A R Sharp 2
Miss Shrewsbury, nominates P Soundy 3

Final Ladies Half Mile Handicap—1st prize value Rs. 75, 2nd prize value Rs. 30, 3rd prize value Rs. 20, 4th Prize value Rs. 10.

Miss Hack, 150 yards 1
Miss Beniston, Scratch 2
Miss B Beniston, 15 yards 3
Miss Lowe 4

Time—1 m. 55 sec.

Fancy Costume—

1st prize for first man in, P Soundy 1
2nd prize for best costume, J H Downing 2

Five Miles Handicap—Open to all Comers. 1st prize value Rs. 75, 2nd Prize value Rs. 30, 3rd Prize value Rs. 20, 4th Prize value Rs. 10.

V Bromley, Scratch, Bo Cycling Club 1
A C Warner, 40 yds, Bo Volr Rifles, Cycling Club ... 2
J R Allen, 50 yds, Bo Volr Rifles, Cycling Club..... 3
F J Commissariatwalla, 500 yds, Parsee Cycling Club. 4

Time—14 m. 58 1-2 sec.

At the conclusion of the evening's racing, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. E. Ferrers-Nicholson, and three cheers were given for the Hon. Secretary of the Club.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE professional examinations of the above College commenced on the 10th December, and terminated on the 20th idem, with the following results.

Third Professional or Diploma Examination.—Fifteen Candidates appeared, out of whom the following 8 passed and became Graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College. a A. Chimmiah, b Y. B. Bhagwat, M. C. Joshi, c D. R. Chitnis, a T. K. Desai, B. Basu, J. F. Valladaris, H. V. Kulkarni.

a Sir D. M. Petit's prize of Rs. 140, for general proficiency. Vety.-Major, J. Mill's prize of Rs. 80 in operative surgery. Government Silver Medal in Soundness.

b M. R. Ry., Man Mul Silver medal for the best Hindoo student.

c Vety.-Major J. Mill's prize of Rs. 20 in shoeing.

d Vety.-Lieut. F. S. H. Baldrey's prize of Rs. 32 in Breeding and obstetrics.

Second Professional Examination.—Twenty Candidates appeared out of whom the following 16 passed, a F. E. Rodrigues, P. D'Souza, J. F. L. DeMonte, J. DaCosta, P. G. Ranganah, b D. S. Purohit, W. A. Kershaw, P. Miranda, W. Pereyra, R. E. Daver, D. S. Kapadia A. Z. Shaik, K. G. Bhatt, K. O. Satraiker, W. Stephens, V. R. Khadape.

a The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton's prize of Rs. 80 for General proficiency. Sir D. M. Petit's prize of Rs. 20, in Anatomy and Physiology,

b Vety.-Lieut. J. Farmers's prize Rs. 20 in Medicine and surgery.

First Professional Examination.—Twelve Candidate appeared out of whom the following six passed. J. K. Shroff, J. D. Buxy, S. G. Privedi, D. G. Haji, W. F. Mirza, and A. G. Hakim.

a The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton's prize of Rs. 20 in General proficiency. The Steel Memorial Silver Medal in Handling of animals.

b Mr. N. D. Dakmarwala's prize of Rs. 10 in Anatomy and Physiology.

THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Hired Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, will sail on the 11th instant, with 29 officers, 8 ladies, 15 children, 1,141 men 9 women, and 10 children (in health) 9 men 1 woman, and 4 children, (invalids). From Punjab command 2 officers, 330 men, 4 women, and 5 children. From Bengal Command 2 officers 381 men, 3 women, and 8 children ; From Madras Command 1 officer, 129 men, 1 woman and 2 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps 24 officers, 8 ladies, 15 children, 335 men, 2 women and 1 child. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in three troop extra trains, as follows :— The first train, with 6 Officers, and 250 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage and lying down cases will leave Deolali at 10p.m., to-night and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 to-morrow morning. The second and third trains with the remainder of the details, will leave Deolali at 9and 10 p.m., on the 10th and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-25 the following morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. All heavy baggage of troops embarking from Colaba Depot to be sent to Sassoon Dock at 4 p.m., to-day. All Warrant and departmental Non-Commissioned officers from Bombay, and all details from Colaba, married or single, will embark at 6.30 a.m., on the 10th January with Troops from the Sassoon Dock. The principal medical officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will arrange for the medical inspection in Sassoon Dock of every officer and man embarking. Three tents have been pitched for this purpose.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR A. E. P. BURN, 40th Pathans is transferred to the 23rd Pioneers, and Major N. A. K. Burn-23rd Pioneers to the 40th Pathans.

The formation has been sanctioned of a Central Office of Audit and Account in Calcutta for dealing with the accounts of the Ordnance Factories in India with effect from the 1st April. From the same date the Ordance Branches of the offices of Controllers of Military Accounts, Bombay and Madras Commands, will be amalgamated into one branch at Madras.

ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR, ELBA.

THE Italian man-of-war, Elba 3,120 tons, under the Command of Captain Cecconi Olinto, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Venice, which port she left on the 16th December, and called at Aden on the 31st ultimo. She has called here for provisions and coal, and will remain in port for about five days, and will then proceed to Shanghai.

SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Governor of South Australia, who is at present in England, will not return to Australia at the expiration of his leave Family affairs have necessitated his retirement from the governorship of the Colony, and his resignation has been accepted by Mr. Chamberlain.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE evidence that a *rapprochement* between England and Russia is desired by both countries and especially by the great Northern Power is growing. In some quarters the improved relations are attributed to the recent visit to Windsor of the Grand Duke Serge —a visit by the way that scarcely attracted any public notice at the time. It is supposed that the Governor of Moscow was the bearer of a message from his Imperial uncle with regard to the state of affairs in the Far East. He it is believed brought an assurance that Russia would make no attempt to thwart us in China. Indeed it is being rumoured in well-informed quarters that Russia will actually leave us free to occupy Ninchwang about which such alarming reports have been received from Lord Charles Beresford and other observers of the Russian activity at that port. It certainly rather detracts from the efforts of Russia to become on better terms with us to learn that she is just now in need of English financial assistance; but it is premature to say that she has had to give up all thoughts of raising money elsewhere. This was stated emphatically three or four days ago and particularly of the United States, but the latest news from across the Atlantic is to the effect that a 3 1-2 per cent. loan of ninety million dollars may be granted by the New York market if terms can be agreed to. As the matter at present stands, Russia has fixed the price at 97 and the American bankers want it to be 92. In his speech at the Constitutional Club last Friday night the Marquis of Salisbury talked a great deal about the necessity of reticence in a Minister for Foreign Affairs, and thoroughly acted up to his well known principles by saying nothing about the Muscovite overtures. His colleague Lord George Hamilton has not been quite so secretive. It is true that he has not told us anything very definite ; but what he wrote to Mr. Stead's "Peace" demonstration" at St. James' Hall is significant enough to anyone who reads between the lines. Lord George Hamilton recalls Lord Beaconsfield's last words —there is room in Asia for Russia and for Great Britain ; and he adds :—"I sincerely believe in the truth of that dictum. Each has its own special sphere within which to work its special mission of improvement and civilization. A rescript such as the Emperor has signed ought to be made the foundation of some such understanding." If these words had been written by the President of the Board of Agriculture they would not have attracted attention ; but it is remembered that Lord George Hamilton is Secretary of State for India. Hence the importance attached to his words as confirmatory of what we hear from other quarters respecting the Anglo-Russian rapprochement.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Stead is now perfectly happy. For a long time past he has been in the back ground. His excursions in the land of the Unseen only received a passing notice. The Czar's manifesto has, however, given him the opportunity for which his soul longeth. He is not like poor Mr. Leonard Courtney who is not of the stuff of which Generals of Salvation Armies are made, and who writing to our Champion Boomer confesses to a preference for "quieter by-paths." It will not be Mr. Stead's fault if the agitation he has started in favour of the Imperial peace proposals do not "catch on." He is throwing his wonderful energy into the movement and has secured as his co-Secretary a gentleman well-known in London journalistic circles, Mr. W. Hill, who is an enthusiast without being a mountebank.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The latest—unfortunately not the last—word on the subject of the Liberal Leadership has been spoken by Mr. Labouchere. The deliberate advice of Mr Labouchere to the Liberal party is that they should choose as their chief whom do you suppose ? Lord Rosebury ? No. Sir Edward Grey ? No. Mr. Asquith ? No. Sir Henry Fowler ? No. Mr. Labouchere's nominee is Mr. Herbert Gladstone ! I am told that in the North of England, where perhaps people are more affected by the glamour of names than they are in the South of England, Mr. Herbert Gladstone's name finds favour ; but the only other member of Parliament who so far as I am aware has ventured to back his opinion by publishing it in the papers, is a gentleman whose only title to fame is that he has made a large fortune by the sale of an article of domestic utility. Mr. Herbert Gladstone may have in him the making of a leader of men ; but if he has the necessary qualifications, it is rather strange that he has never impressed anybody that he is a man of force as a politician, and yet he has been in public life nearly 20 years. Ministerial speakers, though they are all very generous in their references to Sir W. Harcourt, make merry over the difficulties of opponents, and this will probably continue until Parliament meets, when the Liberal members of the House of Commons will settle who is to be their leader. A Sunday paper is responsible for the following :—"When the late Government fell, Lord Rosebery wrote a letter to Sir William Harcourt which would have been made known to the world long ago if Sir William Harcourt had been the mere self-seeking placeman it has been the fashion to portray him, for it was a letter quite unworthy of a patriot and a statesman, and which could only have come from a man with the heart of a fish." If the foregoing is true one would like to see the reply that Sir W. Harcourt made to Lord Rosebery. Excessive meekness is hardly one of Sir William's characteristics, and we may be sure that Lord Rosebery, assuming the story to be well founded, got as good as he sent.

THE QUEEN AND LORD ROSEBERY.

Sir Edward Russell, the well-known Editor of the "Liverpool Post," has been seized with the desire to write down his reminiscences. He has not put them in the form of a book, but is modestly relating them in a series of newspaper articles. He cannot be congratulated on the commencement he has made. I refer particularly to his rather ridiculous story about the Queen and Lord Rosebery. According to Sir E. Russell, when Lord Rosebery was resigning office the Queen earnestly and almost affectionately, begged him not to turn Conservative. She saw with alarm the prospect of the whole of the aristocratic section of the community passing over to the Tory side. She dreaded any condition of things in which the whole of the commonalty would be ranged against the whole of the aristocracy in a warfare which could not fail seriously to damage every political and national interest. We hardly required Lord Rosebery's assurance to know that the story is not true ; but not only is it false but it is badly told. A more adroit *raconteur* than the North Country journalist would not have made Lord Rosebery's resignation of office the occasion for the Queen's supposed appeal to him. When Lord Rosebery resigned office it was because the Government of which he was the head had been defeated on a division in the House of Commons. There was no earthly reason at that time why her Majesty or anybody else should be afraid that Lord Rosebery was about to "turn Conservative." Perhaps there might be some excuse for dreading that he might "turn Conservative," when he threw up the leadership of the Liberal party on the 8th of October 1896 ; but in any case the story is as uncomplimentary to Lord Rosebery as it is decisive of Sir E. Russell's gullibility. Does any sane person except the Liverpool Editor and his equally credulous informant imagine that the Queen would venture to interfere in a delicate matter of this sort ? If her Majesty had reason to suspect that her late Prime Minister was going over to the enemy, she might for the reasons given by Sir E. Rusell have regretted the step ; but it is not conceivable that she would try to dissuade him from acting according to his convictions. But this silly invention apart, there is as some of us said long before it dawned upon Sir E. Russell's intelligence, good reason for thinking that the desertion of the Liberal party by all or nearly all its titled supporters may have consequences that they did not dream of.

HIS GRACE OF ARGYLL AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The Duke of Argyll has *more suo* been telling a correspondent that after the Home Rule Secessions nothing but the debris was left to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, John Bright, Sir Henry James, Lord Selborne were, thi mild mannered magnate tells us, "the very brain and backbone of the Liberal party." Sir William Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, Lord Herschell, Mr. John Morley, Lord Kimberley, Earl Spencer, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. Asquith and Sir George Trevelyan were in the opinion of the great Macullum More," comparatively inferior men." It is a pity that the portentous political pedagogue, as I once heard Lord Rosebery describe him to his face in the House of Lords does not leave politics alone, and confine himself to Scotch metaphysics and to browbeating as in last Saturday's issue of the "Times" he lectured the poor "inferior" English Primate for failing in his Canterbury Charge to understand the Eucharistic doctrine of the

possible. Is there no Indian Iveagh who will make himself famous by "planking down" a sufficient sum to build an Indian Institute?

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P.

The papers announce this morning that Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., left London yesterday in the P. and O. steamer Caledonia for Bombay. As a matter of fact the Caledonia did not leave the Thames until this morning. Her passengers all went on board soon after breakfast on Thursday, but for some reason I have not ascertained, she could not get out of the Royal Albert Dock on the morning tide and apparently Captain Harris thought it would be too risky to start in the evening. A telegram received from the Caledonia yesterday afternoon informed me that she would commence her voyage at seven o'clock this morning. A London dock on a foggy day in midwinter is not the place to spend a happy day, but with the luxurious resources of a "floating palace" like the Caledonia, I daresay that Mr. Maclean was as comfortable as if he had been at the Carlton, probably the best appointed club in the world—Bombay of course excepted. Mr. Maclean's present intention is to remain in Bombay about a fortnight. He has abandoned the idea of extending his tour to the Far East and perhaps wisely, for although he is much better, he is not yet quite well. For all but very robust constitutions the weather in the China seas is at this period of the year rather trying. Mr. Maclean will on the return journey stay for a week in Egypt. He has received a pressing invitation from the Sirdar to come and see him. Mr. Maclean made Lord Kitchener's acquaintance in England and achieved the rather remarkable victory of inducing our only other General to pay a visit to Cardiff just before his departure for the Soudan, although he was at the time refusing invitations right and left from other and even more important industrial centres.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Napier and Ettrick, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., Caron de Longueil, holder of the only Canadian title in existence; Major General H. Dumaresq; Major General Walter Vizard; Dr. William Munk; Professor Kanthack, Mr. C. W. Moore, Bengal C. S. retired; Captain W. A. Seaton; a former popular Commander in the P. and O. service, and the metropolitan Palladins of St. Petersburg.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD AND THE CHINA CASE.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The following correspondence which has led to the re-hearing of the China case is sent to us for publication:—

August 24th, 1898.

The Assistant Secretary, (Marine Dept.) Board of Trade, Court of Inquiry.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of 6th June, 1895, stating that "there will be no objection on the part of this Department to point out to Naval and Consular Officers the advisability of securing, if possible, the services of two masters having experience in the Merchant Service in cases in which it is likely that the question of dealing with a master's certificate will be involved," I am directed to ask you if such an instruction would apply and be sent to the Indian authorities?

At the recent inquiry into the stranding of the s.s. China, the Court consisted of a Brigadier-General, a Naval Commander, and an Indian Marine Commander, none of whom could have had any practical knowledge of the onerous duties and responsibilities of a Merchant Captain of to-day. The Guild desire to draw special attention to the constitution of the Court, and will be obliged if, in case the Board of Trade have no jurisdiction, you will inform them as to what department or body they should communicate with?

I am further to respectfully ask if the Board of Trade will be pleased to again issue an instruction similar to the above to the Consuls, who, judging from the various cases in which, since its issue, it has not been carried out, seem either to ignore or have forgotten it?—I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN G. MOORE,

Board of Trade, 8th September, 1898.

The Secretary, The Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have had under consideration your letter of the 24th ultimo, in which you raise a question as to the qualifications of the Nautical Assessors, who assisted at the Inquiry, recently held at Aden, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s. s. China.

The Board of Trade desire me to point out to you that the Instructions to Naval and Consular Officers issued by this Department in regard to the holding of Naval Courts under the provisions of section 480 of the Merchant Shipping Act would not apply in the case of this Inquiry, which was held under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1883.

The Assessors appointed in this case were Captain J. M. Fraser, D. S. O., Senior Naval Officer, Aden Division, and Commander H. B. Simpson, R. I. M., Port Officer at Aden, and it is stated in the Report of the proceedings that Mr. De Horne, the master of the China, was present in Court and seems to have stated that he had no objection to the Naval Officer sitting as Assessor in the case.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) INGRAM B. WALKER.

The Merchant Service Guild, 19th October, 1898,

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,—I am directed by the Guild to respectfully call your attention to the constitution of the Naval Court, held at Aden in May last, for the purpose of inquiring into the stranding of the s.s. China, on Perim Island.

This Court consisted of a Brigadier-General, a Naval Commander, and an Indian Marine Commander, none of whom could be conversant with, or have a practical knowledge of the onerous duties and responsibilities which devolve upon captains and officers of merchant vessels.

Section 13 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1883, stipulates that:—

"Where an investigation involves, or appears likely to involve any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors two persons having experience in the Merchant Service."

From this it is evident that the constitution of the Court in question was not in accordance with the Act, and was, therefore, illegal.

The Guild respectfully ask your Lordship to direct that the judgment which suspended Captain De Horne's certificate and censured Mr. Crawford, the second officer, be cancelled.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN G. MOORE.

India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.,

9th November, 1898.

The Secretary, the Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th October, 1898, representing that the Court of Enquiry into the wreck of the s.s. China was illegally constituted, and asking that the sentence on the master and the censure on the second officer of the China may be cancelled.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State is advised that he has no power to interpose in the way you suggest.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) A. GODLEY.

The Merchant Service Guild, 19th October, 1898, M. 14870.

The Assistant Secretary, (Marine Dept.) Board of Trade.

Sir,—With further reference to the constitution of the Court which enquired into the stranding of the s. s. China, on Perim Island in May last, I am directed by the Guild to point out that the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, section 13, enacts that in these inquires—" the Court shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the Merchant Service"—and, as the Court in question consisted of a Brigadier-General, a Naval Commander, and a Commander in the Indian Marine, it is evident that its constitution was not in accordance with the Act, and was therefore illegal.

The Guild respectfully ask the Board of Trade to cancel the judgment of this Court, which suspended Captain De Horne's certificate and censured Mr. Crawford, the second officer.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN G. MOORE.

Board of Trade, 17th December, 1898.

The Secretary, the Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence relating to the Inquiry held at Aden into the stranding of the s. s. China, I am directed by the Board of Trade to inform you that having regard to questions which have been raised with regard to the constitution of the Court, and other circumstances connected with the finding of the Court, they have decided, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by section 475 of the Merchant Shipping Act, to order the investigation to be re-heard generally by the High Court of Justice in England.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) WALTER J. HOWELL.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pansewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	3	28
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	8	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	2	36
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	15
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	29
Total	51	24	141
Same date last year	61	59	165

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	8	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	4	2	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	3	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	11
G Mahim and Worlee	3	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	35
Total	28	45	182
Total plague deaths to date	32,376	28,880	
Same date last year	79	85	213

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

On Tuesday morning, the Plague Commission resumed its sittings at the Home Office Calcutta under the presidency of Professor T. R. Fraser.

The first witness examined was Surgeon-General Harvey; Director-General of the Indian Medical Department, who put in copies of lectures delivered by him last summer at Simla. Replying to questions, witness said that, so far as he could see, the case for inoculation seemed absolutely clear; though not an absolute preventative, it was so to a very considerable degree. The experiments of which he had had knowledge were such as to exclude possibility of error. He had promised to go to Bombay to go through the records of inoculation there, and would be pleased to communicate the result to the Commission. He did not think the people would consent to be inoculated on a large scale before an outbreak. They could not rely entirely on inoculation for coping with an outbreak; it was very valuable, but could never be anything but an auxiliary to sanitary measures. He had heard of two complaints of the fluid being putrid. One of the mediums used for cultivation was mutton broth which was objectionable on religious grounds, to some of the natives, and he thought a vegetable medium might be used instead. Possibly the bottles were not putrid when they were issued, but became so afterwards. They had some bacteriological work going on in Agra, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Mysore, where they had laboratories, but he had for many years urged the desirability of increasing the number. They had officers who could easily take up bacteriological work and in time develop into excellent bacteriologists. On Medical Officers arriving in India they had to do two years' military duty, in order that they might learn discipline and work in military hospitals; two-thirds were then lent to the Civil Department, but were liable to be called back in time of war. There was a clause in the regulations which would allow of officers under exceptional circumstances, being exempted by the Government of India from military service, but the Principal Medical Officer on the military side objected to this.

Replying to different members of the Commission, witness stated that the second attack of the plague was probably due to the importation of fresh germs, and not to the recrudescence of a previous attack. Percholoride of mercury was used as a disinfectant on the recommendations of authorities, and its utility was confined by practical experience. With regard to sanitary officers, the Government had a right to make another nomination if the person appointed by the Municipal authority was unfitted for the post, but witness had no power of initiative. They had had no difficulty in getting good men to enter the service, and those who did not like military life volunteered for the Civil Department. In the event of war these were again taken on military duties. For instance, in the late frontier troubles, 55 men were taken from the civil side. The Local sanitary boards were absolutely independent of witness. As to disinfection operations, a great deal of the work, he had no doubt, was done in an extremely perfunctory way by native subordinates who did not understand the necessity or value of it. The actual disinfection of houses on a large scale was practically new. He thought sanitary measures must always accompany inoculation. Calcutta was in very dirty state, and it was a surprising thing to him that the plague did not take more hold and he should not be astonished if it broke out again. He did not think inoculation in itself sufficient: It was not an absolute preventative, and it was impossible to inoculate the whole population. Where it could be thoroughly carried out in a small place, disinfection had the effect of controlling the disease and stamping it out. But each of these measures was limited in its application, hence the gereat importance of a marked extension of sanitary improvements. In order to effect this, there was a great need for larger funds being placed at the disposal of the Government. The medical officers had enormous areas to cover, and, though well qualified, had so many duties to perform that they could not afford to give much time to sanitary arrangements. Looking at the importance of sanitation he thought it would be a good thing if they had in India a sufficient number of health officers with good qualifications whose time was given entirely to sanitary work. He had already recommended this, and expressed the hope that the time would come when every district had it sanitary medical officer. The chief obstacle was the great expense involved. An anna per head of the population would produce 14 millions of rupees, and a great deal could be done with that, but a calculation would show that if India spent on sanitation as much as England was supposed to do we should have to spend in proposition to population, 53 million sterling, where as the actual revenue was only 35 millions. He mentioned these figures to illustrate the difficulties they had to face. As regarded the duties of medical officers when first coming to this country they were quite competent to at once enter upon important sanitary work, including bacteriology, but, as a matter of expediency they were required to do two years regimental duty which might make them a bit rusty. In some cases, however, these men might be engaged to do sanitary work, but if they took up this special line they would be cut off from the higher ranks of the profession and administration. These particular officers would be essentially civilians and not on the army reserve, and to compensate them for loss of increased pension and rank for lengthened service they would have to be paid considerably higher. It might be a possible explanation of the fact that the epidemic in Calcutta was not so virulent as in some parts that the executive got hold of the cases very quickly. He had not previously noticed until it was pointed out to him by the Chairman the discrepancy between the number of males and females attacked, viz., 152 males and 38 females. There were two males to one woman in Calcutta, but the figures quoted showed a proportion of four to one. It might seem to indicate concealment, but he did not think there was really much concealment, because the total deaths were rather less than the average. As to the registration of deaths in the smaller towns, he thought the numbers were approximately correct, but the causes given were extremely incorrect, as the majority of cases were not seen by a qualified medical man at all. It was absolutely impossible to have had disinfection in every case under the personal supervision of a medical officer, but the various gangs were previously instructed in their duties. The European hygienic standard was absolutely unobtainable here, and if attempted would practically mean the rebuilding of India.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD SALISBURY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

RADICALS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Marquis of Salisbury was entertained at a complimentary dinner by the members of the Constitutional Club, at their club house in Northumberland-avenue, on Dec. 16, and in reply to the toast of "Our Guest," proposed by the chairman (Lord Kintore) said the position of the party at that moment was somewhat coloured by the very remarkable correspondence they had all read in the newspapers (Laughter.) It was, perhaps, difficult to assemble the troops for instant action when all the enemy were all fighting with each other. He did not, however, wish to make any remarks depreciatory of the Liberal party, because, it would be uncivil to do so at that moment, and also because it had been done much more admirably by pens so much more competent that any critical efforts on his part would seem ridiculous. (Laughter.) He could only look at the incident as it affected the conduct and fortunes of their own party, and he looked at it not entirely in a spirit of congratulation. Nothing was better for a strong Government than a strong opposition. (Hear, hear.) It had an admirable moral effect on the followers of the Government of the day. (A laugh.) It maintained the spirit of proportion, and enabled them fully to understand, even in the height of great excitement, that there were more important things than the muzzling of dogs. (Laughter.) It enabled them to recognise the great issues which the division of the two parties in the State represented, and to feel that for the purpose of fighting these issues their own efforts must be directed without diminution or diversion. He would only ask them not to imagine that what seemed to be the present confusion over the border was necessarily permanent. They stood somewhat in the position in which the English Government often stood towards divided groups of parties which threatened them. These groups seemed to be very divided among themselves. They had no common league, and perhaps, no common object, and yet if the opportunity should occur on the Afghan or Egyptian border, and if they saw some chance of carrying out a holy war for securing much desired loot—(laughter) —they might at any moment be gathered together by the prestige and force of some leader that might arise among them. And so it was with the political enemies they confronted. At any moment a Mahdi or Mad Mullah might arise among them—(laughter)—when they might bear down to carry away the loot. He therefore entreated them, notwithstanding those flattering symptoms, to remain in their ranks, and to keep their powder dry. There might be plenty for them to do much sooner than they expected. The present position of affairs made it difficult for him to make out what would be matters of conflict next Session. It seemed to be a commonly-accepted doctrine among their opponents that the House of Lords was to be swept away, although he did not see how it was to be done. The action of the House of Lords had invariably been to delay for the judgment of the country matters upon which it thought that the House of Commons and the country were not agreed. That was what had been established by the practice of many years; and yet their opponents wished to abolish the House of Lords. The inevitable inference was that they desired to pass, before the country should have time to intervene, something on which the House of Commons and the country were not at one.

DIPLOMACY—RETICENCE VS. PLAIN SPEAKING.

I feel that perhaps you will think I am taking an undue liberty with you if I do not mention foreign affairs. (Loud cheers.) That is all very well—(laughter)—but you must remember that there are some of my colleagues who have mentioned foreign affairs. The truth is that upon this question the critics of the day are as unreasonable as Pharaoh. They say you must take the people into your confidence. It never seems to occur to them that if you take the people into your confidence you take everybody else. (Laughter.) I have always preferred greater reticence, and perhaps have been a good deal censured for doing so, but my colleagues have not always taken the same view. (Laughter.) They have attempted, by however small a degree, to lift the veil against which so much objection is taken; but what is the result? They are immediately denounced for indiscreet and provocative language. (Laughter.) You cannot have it both ways. If you want discretion and reticence you may have it, but if you want the reverse of reticence, whatever it may be, you cannot expect to have what you consider the discretion. (Laughter.) The two ideas are absolutely conflicting. You cannot discuss frankly and fully the foreign problems that are before us without discussing at the same time the institutions and the Governments that are opposed to us, and the character and antecedents and intentions and probable action of the persons by whom those Governments are worked. (Cheers.) It is not a question of opinion; but if you are to discuss these questions fairly you must discuss them in that manner; and therefore any unfortunate Ministerial speaker must either expose himself to the censure of being provocative and indiscreet or of not taking the people into his confidence. (Laughter and cheers.) Depend upon it, when the proverb says of a door is equally true of a mouth—it must be either open or shut. (Laughter.) With that view do not imagine I at all value a reticence which I think the consideration of my own special office specially imposes upon me. Nothing is so great a burden. There are a number of things I would gladly explain to the representatives of the people of this country if I could explain them without also explaining them to every Court in Europe. (Laughter.) It is a great disadvantage to feel the want of such an institution as the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of America. It is impossible that we should have it, because neither of our Houses of Parliament has any analogy to the Senate; but it is a great advantage that a Minister can meet persons not of his own political opinion and explain the real reasons which have urged him to a course of action. That is denied to us. But you can imagine that when we are told, as we sometimes are, we ought to have made a treaty with this or that Power we should like to be able to say to some one that the making of a treaty is like a quarrel—it involves two; and if other people are not willing to make treaties it is very difficult for you to make them yourself. (Laughter.) In the same way there are many considerations which I should be sinning against my own canons if I pointed out more clearly, but which would make it an enormous relief if we could explain—matters which are grotesquely represented and misconstrued, but of which we cannot speak without betraying the duty that lie upon us.

MORAL OF RECENT FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I should like from the foreign affairs of the past year to draw a couple of morals, and to improve upon them, as the preacher would say. In the first place, we have all heard of the enormous strength which has been given to the Government by the unanimity of the people that are supporting them. We have all heard the praise—praise which has been thoroughly deserved—that has been assigned to certain leaders of the Opposition for the patriotic course they have taken. (Cheers.) I am thoroughly sensible of the value of their support, and of the value which the obvious unanimity of feeling in this country imparted to our policy. But turn that doctrine round. If it is true that the unanimity of feeling of the people gave us an enormous strength when it was thought by certain persons that we might have to go to war, it is equally true that if that unanimity is absent it is very difficult for the Government to treat any question as one on which they will go to war. I have often heard exhortations to deal in a drastic manner with this or that difficulty. They are questions not of any very great public interest. You cannot excite public feeling upon them at all. Is it not true that, if a minister were to threaten war—and, of course if he threatens, he must be prepared to carry it out—on these comparatively trivial subjects he is liable to be left in the position of finding that he has threatened that which he cannot do, and that popular opinion is not prepared to carry it out? (Cheers.) That may be no hurt to the Minister; he may retire and nothing may come of it to him; but it is a tremendous blow to the prestige of your country. (Cheers.) Nothing would more weaken England in her future negotiations than if the Minister should plainly threaten war, and that it should be found that the people didnot esteem the cause sufficient for the tremendous sacrifices which are involved in war. (Hear, hear.) And, therefore, the very fact of the unanimity that has been felt in this recent question and the strength which it had lent to the Government should affect your judgment when you are asked whether the Government ought to have pushed to the point of war this or that comparatively secondary difference that may have arisen. The other point I would wish to draw from our year's experience is to urge on our critics—I have done it before that they should consider our foreign work altogether. They should not consider this one or this other case or this third case, but what has been the result when the whole issue is hung together. When the account books are totaled up and the balance ascertained then form your judgment; but do not form your judgment on the individual passing items. It may be quite true that there are some matters on which you do right to go to war and yet the extreme step was not taken, but you must be sure before you take that action that there were no other possible or immediate complication within view which made it necessary to economise the force that was at the disposal of the Government. (Cheers.) These things are matters of calculation. You have a certain amount of strength, very great strength, but peculiar strength because it is mainly naval, but still very great strength. (Cheers.) But this strength may not be equal to more than a certain effort, and if you know that that effort is impending it is not wise preliminarily to waste your strength on a matter of secondary importance. The whole question has to be considered together. The merchant may find that in some thing he has been successful, and that in others he has not been successful because he has not been able to bring a sufficient amount of capital to bear on the undertaking of those other things. But he may have exhausted all his capital on the work that has succeeded, or he may have reserved all his capital for work that he knew was impending upon him and of which he knew that all that capital was necessary for its success. Therefore, I say to you that in judging the action of your Government in foreign affairs it is very important that you should judge it rightly, because you weaken your country if you judge it wrongly; and judging those actions you should look at the general result of the whole, and see whether the Government have made a fitting, suitable, and sufficient use of the great powers which you have entrusted to their hands. The more our Empire extends, the more our Imperial spirit grows, the more we must urge on all who have to judge that these things are matters of business and must be considered upon business principles. The dangerous temptation of the hour is that we should consider that rhapsody can be made an adequate substitute for calculation. If you are tempted into that error look at the Sirdar, look at the splendid results which he achieved by the application of the most businesslike consideration to his enterprise. If he had attended to fine language and to tall talk, if he had relied upon the achievements of his ancestors, and the sentiments with which the greatness of the country inspired him, he might have succeeded or have fared much as another country has done, to which I will not more particularly allude—(a laugh)—in which that method of judgment appears to have prevailed. Let not that be the error of this country. (Cheers.) The Empire is advancing, and must advance. The great strength you have must be used unfailingly, unsparingly, but still prudently, for the advancement of the interests of the Empire and for the benefit of mankind; and happy will be the Minister in the future days who will be able to render to you as good an account as I think we can render you to-day—(cheers)—that we have used the force that is entrusted to us not violently, not sentimentally, but with calm and courageous calculation for the advancement of the interests of the Empire and the benefits and the civilisation of mankind. (Cheers.)

MEDITATIONS OF THE QUEEN.

BY "A MAID OF HONOUR."

The new number of the Quiver contains an article of great interest under the title "The Queen's Wish" The incidents and conversations related are drawn "from the recollections of a former Maid of Honour," who represents Her Majesty as speaking "some years ago," after musing on the scene of beauty and activity which she had been surveying from a window of Osborne House overlooking Spithead,

WHAT DOES ENGLAND THINK?

"Just now when you came in," the Queen is represented as saying, "I was dreaming—day-dreaming. Seeing all those ships coming and going, my spirit seemed to be carried away, first by one and then by another. Now I was in Australia, now in India; Africa I saw, and Canada; then all the Island and their people; the Rock of Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Aden, and the Seychelles passed before me. And at every port I saw ships entering and leaving, and men at desks receiving and transmitting messages. And it was everywhere, 'What are they doing—what are they thinking—in England?'"

PEACE IN TOIL.

"When I was a child, my dear mother took me about a great deal, and I saw people at work in all kinds of ways and in every sort of industry. That thing I saw made a deep impression on me, and I have never ceased to think of them. Millions of people are thus engaged, year in and year out, it is their life, they know no other. And what is taking place in these Islands is taking place wherever the English tongue is spoken. . . . All these people ask is to be allowed to do their daily task in peace, to earn their daily bread, and to have a little fringe of play.

"When I first came to the Throne," Her Majesty continued, after a pause, everything was very different from what it is now. There was great distress and disaffection, consequent upon the long wars there was much discontent, too, and at times the out-look was very dark. I don't know that I had much influence, I certainly loved my people, and I prayed sincerely for their happiness and welfare. But I am afraid at first I did not know much; little by little, however, I learned more; little by little I saw what a noble people they are at bottom—what strength they have, what courage, what energy! They love many things, but I think they love work best of all. To be left in peace to work, that is their desire. And see what they have done since I came to the Throne by their thoughts and toil; they have made this Empire what it is."

THE INFLUENCE OF SOVEREIGNS.

Speaking further, the queen said: "Sovereigns have their influence, and when they die it stops, or seems to. In only a few instances it is otherwise. King Alfred turned the national mind to learning, and perhaps the influence he exerted never wholly died. William I. set a hammer going that in the end turned a nation of iron into a nation of steel. The last Henry made the country Protestant. Elizabeth—the great Elizabeth—transformed it into a nation of heroes."

"Her influence surely has not died," observed the Maid of Honour.

"No; it would seem as if something of her spirit still inspires the people who spoke the tongue she spoke—still sends them in those winged ships round the world. I can hardly hope to leave such an influence; and yet under my rule the people, who were counted by hundreds, have grown to thousands, and the thousands to millions; and that has come about because, for the most part, my reign has been one of peace. There have been wars, but they have been to establish peace, to give security in pursuing the arts of peace. Wars for that end are justifiable, but for no other."

THE WATCHWORD IS—PEACE.

"My influence has ever been for peace," Her Majesty continued. Only under a regime of peace can a people grow in those graces and virtues which it is the aim of our religion to inculcate. There is no reason why a nation devoted to peace should become weak and effeminate. The labours of men in their peaceful callings . . . are as arduous as those of the soldier, and they call out strength and more enduring qualities. I would not have the English people sturdy less and practise themselves less in the art of war; I would not have them show one whit less of that high spirit that has carried them so far; but if it were in my power I would have all those ships when they meet in the ocean and when they touch at a port—I would have them say to each other, 'Friends, the watchword is—Peace.' I do not mean that quite literally, perhaps, but I am convinced that peace conquers more than the sword; for men, working together in peace, exchanging, bartering, dependent upon one another, cannot but grow more and more thoughtful for one another, more and more just. That is my belief. That, too, I believe is the destiny of the English-speaking people.

"The English people have been exceptionally blessed by Providence, and great things, I believe, are expected of them by the Almighty; and in what way could they please Him more than by promoting the ends which during my reign have been the means of causing so much general happiness, such widespread content? I have the confidence to believe that such is their destiny; and nothing that I know of would give me so much pleasure as to be assured that my spirit could in any way watch over and aid the accomplishment of that noble work."

ANGLO-INDIANS IN SIAM.

One way and another a good many Anglo-Indians find their way to Siam nowadays: and judging from what usually happens in similarcases we should be disposed to conjecture that their number is not likely to diminish. On the contrary all experience shows that the Anglo-Indian official has only to be known out of doors to be appreciated: and as time goes on it is highly probable that Siam will be asking for more of them to develop the mines, forests, irrigation or Codes of that interesting country, as the case may be. Probably those who go consent with a certain misgiving. Siam may be very well for people who like to be "off the beaten track," but it is not generally regarded as a centre of social attractions. Here in however it would seem to have been wronged, at any rate as far as the capital is concerned. A correspondent who was deputed there last October from India and has had time to size up the place writes of it enthusiastically. "Bangkok," he says, "is a decided improvement on any plains station in India I have been resident at. The Club numbers some 200 members most of whom are very good fellows. In fact you could go a long way before you would find a nicer lot of men. I put this down partly to the cool and non-enervating nature of the climate and also to the fact that the members of the Club are of numerous different nationalities, and each holds himself up for the honour of his own nation. The ladies here are many and facinating, and dances, picnics, &c. are frequent. An officer of the Burma Police is sharing a house with me, and we are living in the lap of luxury, with electric lights, bells and telephones, &c. The climate here now is delightful. Tetmometer fahrenheit 65° maximum in the daytime and the other night the termometer fell to 48. Cricket tennis and golf are played here with enthusiasm. The only drawback is the impossibility of getting a ride. Bangkok is situated on the water and without much ground above water-level. I must say to my mind Siam is infinitely preferable to Southern India, as regards climate accommodation and food and as compared with the usual society of ordinary Indian district stations. "No one, it is clear, need be deterred from accepting a good appointment in Siam by fear of missing life's social amenities.—"Pioneer"

RESIGNATION OF MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS.

SOME PERSONAL ANECDOTES.

Mr. Justice Hawkins has resigned his seat on the Bench after having been a judge for upwards of twenty-two years, he having been raised to the Bench on Nov. 2, 1876. Sir Henry Hawkins has entered upon his eighty-second year, having been born on Sept. 14, 1817. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Sir Henry is still in comparatively vigorous health, as was shown by the long sittings over which he presided at the last Maidstone Assizes, when he remained on the Bench on somes day until as late as ten and eleven o'clock at night, with only a few minutes' interval for luncheon. Sir Henry was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and joined the Home Circuit. He took silk in 1858, and was appointed a Judge of the High Court in the Queen's Bench Division in 1876, but was subsequenly transferred to the Exchequer Division. He is a Bencher of his Inn, and a member of the Jockey Club. When at the Bar Mr. Justice Hawkins made what was probably his best hit in the Tichborne case. He was one of the counsel for Simon Bernard, who was tried as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon in 1858. He held briefs also in the great Roupell actions and in the famous convent case of "Saurin vs. Star." Before being made a judge Sir Henry used to practise a great deal in the Divorce Court, where his ready wit, searching cross-examination, and practised oratory secured to him a most lucrative income.

Mr. Justice Hawkins has long had the reputation of being a witty judge. On one occasion a prisoner pleaded guilty, and then withdrew the plea, and declared himself to be innocent. The case was tried, and the jury acquitted him. Then said Sir Henry Hawkins: Prisoner, a few minutes ago you said you were a thief. Now the jury say you are a liar. Consequently you are discharged."

As a story-teller Sir Henry Hawkins has few superiors. His anedotes are inexhaustible. His presence at a dinner is always a guarantee of mirth. Perhaps the best of his many quips for which Sir Henry Hawkins is responsible, was the one he uttered at the expense of the then Lord Chief Justice (Coleridge). Lord Coleridge was noted for frequency in which he found seats upon the bench for his lady relatives. In the Parkinson libel action, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, the feminine marionette against which Mr. Parkinson had pointed an accusing finger was produced in court. "Where shall we put this figure, my lord?" asked counsel. "Oh!" replied Sir Henry, "we shall have to find room for her on the bench, of course."

On one occasion he arrived late at a country house, and it was conjectured that he might have stopped on the way to witness a race. A bishop of sporting taste unwisely tried to chaff him, and asked who had won. Sir Henry Hawkins pretended not to know. "Didn't you buy a paper?" said the bishop. "I didn't think it was necessary," replied Sir Henry, "because I had heard I was to meet you here."

By way of a little recreation the learned judge found himself in a rough crowd at a sporting event, and recognised one rough who was hustling him severely as a criminal who had been up before him. Thinking that the man would perhaps be terrorised into civility if he learned whom he was hustling, Mr. Justice Hawkins raised his hat, disclosing his familiar close-cropped hair, and said, "Perhaps you know who I am, my man!" The rough took one glance at that bullet-shaped, bull-dog face and head—"S'welp me bob," said he in an awed whisper, "a bloomin' prize-fighter!" and vanished.

To the representatives of the press discharging their duties in his court he was invariably courteous, but even they did not always escape his quiets arcasm. During the hearing of a case at Norwich Assizes women and children were ordered out of court. Counsel subsequently called his lordship's attention to the fact that the messenger boys of the papers remained, and was met with the quiet rejoinder "They are members of the Press, and probably the evidence cannot corrupt their minds."

The late Mr. Montagu Williams told a story in which it appeared the judge's sympathy with all who showed a similar disposition probably stood a prisoner in good stead. A young man in prison contrived to get up an intimate acquaintance with a mouse in his cell. The creature would feed out of the prisoner's hand, and would sleep snugly coiled up in his warm flannel shirt. One day it was detected by the warder, who told the prisoner that pets were not allowed. The man begged very hard that he might be allowed to keep the mouse, which had grown so perfectly tame that the warder had no difficulty in catching it, and he ruthlessly killed it before the man's eyes. Not unnaturally the prisoner, who was under a sentence of two years' imprisonment, and had found the companionship a great relief to the tedium of his cell life, flew into a towering rage, and as, unluckily, a knife happened to be within his reach, he seized it and made a dash at the warder. The gaoler, however, just in time, skipped out of the cell and pulled the door after him, and the point of the knife, instead of striking into him, merely scratched the sheet-iron lining of the cell door. He was charged with an attempt to stab, and Mr. Justice Hawkins tried the case. It had recently been solemnly decided that a man could not be convicted of picking an empty pocket since it was impossible to steal that which had no existence. Similarly it was in this case argued that since the warder was outside the door it was clearly impossible for the prisoner inside to stab him, and on this ground he was actually acquitted. Mr. Williams has notrecorded any part that the learned judge took in the matter, but his well-known fondness for animals would enable him to understand fully the man's exasperation.

PRINCE GEORGE IN CRETE.

Prince George of Greece arrived at Canea on Dec. 21. He was received on Dec. 20 at Milo by the Admirals, and later embarked for Crete on board the French flagship. Canea is said to be in a state of great excitement. Large numbers of the islanders have come in from the interior, and the streets and houses are gaily decorated in honour of the Prince.

Prince George received a splendid welcome on his arrival at Canea, where the Cretan flag was saluted by the warships of the four Powers. After exchanging visits with the Admirals, the Prince went on board the French warship, and the whole squadron sailed for Suda Bay, where a scene of great enthusiasm was enacted. On landing, the Prince was received by the authorities, and the whole route to Canea was thronged with people. The Prince and the Admirals drove to the Orthodox Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung, and afterwards proceeded to Government House, where the Christian and Mosiem notables were presented to the Prince, who delivered a brief address, appealing to the patriotism of the people to enable him to fulfil his duty and obtain complete security for life and property to both creeds. After the Te Deum the acting Archbishop and Members of the Christian community requested Sir H. Chermside to communicate to Her Majesty Queen Victoria the following message:—"The Christian population of Candia, grateful to the British Government and nation, which have so greatly contributed to their liberty, offer prayers to heaven for your Gracious Majesty's health and the welfare and the prosperity and glory of the powerful British nation." The four Admirals have issued a proclamation to the Cretans, calling upon them to support the Prince in the task he has undertaken.

Queen Victoria has addressed to Prince George of Greece a private letter written throughout by her own hand, conrratulating His Royal Highness on his nomination to the post of High Commissioner of the Powers of Crete.

M. Numa Droz has declined the post of Councillor to the High Commissioner for Crete.

The four powers have decided upon the colour and design of the Cretan flag. It will be blue, traversed by two diagonal white bands, while the upper quarter next to the staff will consist of a red field bearing a white star. There is to be no crescent, and the only sign of Turkish suzerainty lies in the red field.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent has received a report to the effect that the Sheikh-ul-Islam has flatly refused to issue a Fetva sanctioning the Sultan's action in having surrendered Crete without having been compelled to do so by defeat on the battlefield.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Dec. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Miss E M Carre	Capt H B Murray
Mr H R H Cozo, B C S	Capt T Fraser
Mr E M Konstam, B C S	Capt C H R Coles
Mr A Bleneerhassett, B C S	Capt A J Badcock
Mr A Bean, B	Capt C J Fry
Mr W S Davis, B	Capt H W Lowry
Mr W Hammick, M C S	Capt E G R Whitcombe, I M S
Mr E H Grennan, Bo	Lieut C C Fenner
Mr S Cooke, Bo	Lieut A R Burton
Rev S S Scott	Lieut H S Moberley
Col Clarke	Lieut G H Badcock
Col A W Jamieson	Lieut R S Pottinger
Major D R Hamilton	Lieut S F Muspratt
Major P G Shewell	Condr T

LATEST PHASE OF THE NIGER QUESTION.

As has been announced, the Foreign Office has consented to extend the time for the ratification of the Niger Convention. The argument used to justify this action is, the *Pall Mall Gazette* believes, something to this effect:—

The French Ministry which concluded the Convention—that of M. Meline—was overthrown the very next day by a vote of no confidence in the Chamber. The interregnum before M. Brisson succeeded in forming a Cabinet was unusually long even for France, and the new Ministry had scarcely time to study the treaty and submit it to the Chamber when the period came for the usual summer vacation. Then, when the Senators and Deputies reassembled last October, the Dreyfus question was of all absorbing interest. Hardly had the session been opened when the dramatic resignation of General Chanoine led to the fall of M. Brisson, while his successor the Deputy, had to face not only the Dreyfus affair but the Fashoda question. Under the circumstances it was felt in Downingstreet that the present French Ministry had not had sufficient time to consider the matter, and that failure to present the Convention to the Chamber for its approval was not to be construed as unwillingness to abide by the terms of that instrument.

As one of the two parties to the framing of the Convention, the Foreign Office has not unnaturally, some sort of affection for it, and is unwilling to admit that it is not a perfect document. There is something to be said for the official attitude, but the interests of the country are of greater importance than any question of red tape. French Ministries are notoriously short-lived, and we are certainly not calling loud for war until a stable Administration is formed before expecting a treaty to be ratified. England has only to deal with the Government of France de facto. And the original stipulations of the Convention having been broken in one particular to suit our neighbours, we have every right now to insist on a modification of the stipulations in another particular, which consideration had shown to be injurious to British interests. We refer to the question of the French enclaves on the Niger.

On this point the official theory is that there is no change whatever of the leased areas being used for any other purposes than that of bonded warehouses. Beyond doubt, that is what was intended to be expressed; but how comes it then that the terms of the "Note de Lecture" appended to the Convention leave the matter in doubt? It is, perhaps, a matter of grammar only, but, if so, then there is all the more justification for the demand that the wording of the clause should be altered. As it stands at present, of the fifty hectares of land we agree to lease, ten only need be used as a bonded warehouse, the purposes to which the other forty hectares might be put not being specified. It is nowhere stated in the lease that the whole of the land leased "shall be used exclusively for the purposes of the landing, storage, and transhipment of goods, and for such purposes as may be considered subsidiary thereto." This language is used only of "a portion of the land so leased which shall not exceed ten hectacres in extent." To those who urge these objections to the lease the apologists of the Convention reply that with regard to the French possessions in India, such as Pondicherry, the Viceregal Government suffers no inconvenience whatever, and none need be expected on the Niger. But there is no proper analogy between the two cases as very little consideration would show. If we cannot get rid of the enclaves altogether, we can at least insist on the removal of all shreds of ambiguity as to the purpose for which they may be used.

Pending the ratification or the rejection of the Convention it is quite possible that when the time comes the Chamber may reject it) a modus vivendi has been come to, so far as concerns the clauses defining the territories of France and Great Britain respectively. The agreement is to regard the Convention as having been ratified, and it is hoped shortly to publish the maps showing the new frontiers. One unfortunate effect of the failure to ratify the treaty is the almost unavoidable postponement of the projected changes in the administration of Nigeria. It is much to be regretted, however, intended to delay matters indefinitely because of the distoriness of the French Government.

In this connection the "Pall Mall" adds that Colonel Lugard is engaged with theColonial Office and others interested in elaborating the new schemes, which in all likelihood he will have a prominent part in working into shape. The Colonel will not return to West Africa for some weeks yet. In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Pilcher is in command of the troops at Lokoja.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "Times' Paris" correspondent reproduces some interesting views communicated to him on the relations of France and England by a French diplomatist. This gentleman holds that France really the principal opponent of British designs n Africa and in Asia; that Great Britain is determined to carry out her policy in East Africa and to assure her position on the side of Indio-China; and that this is the reason why she is arming. If France will consent to a satisfactory settlement of these two questions, she will find Great Britain ready to be a good friend to her.

M. Paul Cambon, the new French Ambassador, received the principal members of the French colony in London, on Dec. 17, at Albert-gate, M. Moyse, acting on behalf of his compatriots, read an address cordially welcoming M. Cambon, expressing the regret of the French colony at the departure of Baron de Courcel and referring in eulogistic terms to M. Cambon's past services in Tunis, at Madrid, and at Constantinople. The address then continued: "You come, M. l'Ambassadeur at a moment when the relations between the two countries have become delicate, but we are convinced that the re-establishment of the good relations between them is not beyond your experience. We who stand between France and Great Britain, the intermediaries of immense interests, financial, commercial, industrial, literary, or artistic, ardently desire that these clouds may pass away as soon as possible, and that it may soon be given us to see the two nations steadily acting side by side in the path of true and rapid progress." In conclusion, the address assured M. Cambon of the devot on of his countrymen in London and of the confidence in him. The Ambassador, in reply expressed his hanks for the welcome extended to him, and for the appreciation exi pressed by the address read by M. Moyse. His Excellency said that all he knew and had seen of the French colony in London inspired him with confidence with the fulfilment of his mission, and, continued M. Cam bon, "I represent France in this country, remember that you represent her also, that we are co-operators in the same work and that I regard you as my best auxiliaries. The English are, of all the world, the people most worthy of esteem for the qu ences of facts, and in placing under their eyes the daily spectacle of French qualities, love of industry, spirit of economy, and, consequently, uprightness, good sense, and love of family you will show them France, the real France whose radiance cannot be darkened by passing incidents. I count upon you, then to aid me in my difficult task. You can certainly rely on me. This task I this epitomise:—To defend your interets and those of France by declaring that with the aid of reciprocal goodwill, the interests of France and Great Britain are not irreconcilable and that they should always accord with hose of civilisation and progress."

THE UNREST IN FRANCE.

In the French Chamber, on Dec. 19, M. Lasies brought forward an interpellation on the precautions to be taken against indiscretions respecting secrets affecting the security of the State. He alleged that State secrets had been compromised by the Brisson Cabinet; that revision of the Dreyfus case had been undertaken illegally and unconstitutionally; that justice was being shattered to pieces, Judges had been bought and the Court of Cassation was working solely to procure the apotheosis of treason. M. Lasies was several times called to order, and his language elicited loud protests. He demanded that the Minister of Justice should say whether his five predecessors lied or told the truth when they declared Dreyfus to be guilty.

M. de Freycinet declined to endeavour to influence the decision of the Court of Cassation. As Minister, he had no right to express an opinion. He should not communicate to the Court documents the publication of which might involve the secrets of the State—those of the secret dossier, which were the only ones in his possession.

After hearing this statement, M. Lassies withdrew his interpellation, observing that if there was a secret dossier the revision of the Dreyfus case was a mere farce.

Later in the sitting M. Millerand further questioned the Government, pointing out the injury that would ensue if it were possible to say that the Court had not had cognizance of all the necessary documents.

M. Dupuy explained that the Government could only communicate the secret dossier on receiving guarantees that the documents is contained would not be made public. The government accepted the responsibility implied in this decision with their eyes open and in a determined spirit. The "Time's" Paris correspondent draws from M. de Freycinet's statement the inference that nothing in the secret dossier really relates to Dreyfus.

A debate took place in the Chamber, on Dec. 20, on a bill introduced by M. Fournière, Socialist, for conferring the franchise on soldiers, and for which he demanded urgency. M. Dupuy in opposing the motion, which was rejected by a large majority said the Dreyfus affair already done the country enough harm, and the proposal of this bill was most pernicious.

THE EGYPTIAN SERVICE.

LETTER FROM LORD CROMER.

THE Marquis of Salisbury has received the following despatch from Lord Cromer, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo:—

Cairo, Dec. 4, 1898. My Lord,—I have the honour to address your lordship on a subject of some importance in connection with the administration of Egypt. Very numerous applications are addressed both to myself and to other English officials in this country by young Englishmen seeking employment either in Egypt or the Sudan. In some cases the applicants come to this country furnished with letters of introduction from friends in England. It may possibly obviate disappointment to many if, with a view to publication, I state briefly the general principles on which the administration of Egypt is now carried on. A very small number of Englishmen are employed in high positions. Every effort is made to restrict the number of Europeans, whether of English or of other nationalities, in the subordinate ranks of the public service, which is more especially—and, as far as possible, exclusively—reserved for natives of Egypt. It does, indeed occasionally occur that the employment of young Europeans is necessary, but such cases are of rare occurrence. It is no exaggeration to say that only a very small proportion of those who apply to me and to others for employment have the least chance of obtaining it. I should add that, in the cases to which I have alluded above, technical knowledge of one sort or another is generally required. Moreover, every selection, whether for a high or subordinate employment, is made with with the utmost care and with sole reference to the merits of the various candidates. Further, it has to be borne in mind that, more especially in the case of young applicants for employment, the claims of those on the spot have to be considered. It happens not unfrequently that in this category are to be found young men, sometimes of English, sometimes of some other nationality with local or linguistic knowledge which particularly suits them to fill any place which may happen to be vacant, and whose claims are all the more deserving of consideration from the fact that their fathers have not unfrequently, for many years past, rendered useful service to the Egyptian Government. It cannot, therefore, be too clearly understood that Egypt and the Sudan do not at present afford any wide field for the employment of young Englishmen. In the large majority of cases, those who apply are almost certain to be disappointed in their expectations. I may mention, as an example of the proportion which the number of places bears to that of candidates, that the total number of Europeans employed in the Department of the Interior, including Police and the Slavery Departments but exclusive of the Sanitary and Prisons Departments, is twenty-four. The number of registered candidates for employment in this Department alone is over 120, and I may add that many applications which are received are not registered, the candidates being manifestly ineligible.—I have, &c, (Signed), Cromer.

Mr. Gorst has prepared a note on the Egyptian Budget, in which he says the resources of Egypt have proved equal to providing for the administration of the Sudan without regarding the normal development of the country or running any financial risks. Five years hence the Treasury will have to provide an annuity of £E160,000 for the reservoir works, but the increase in expenditure should not go faster than the development of the resources and revenue of the Sudan permits. It would be unfair to cast any further burden on this account on the Egyptian taxpayers, who have the right to look to the time when the Sudan will be no longer a burden but a resource. The Customs returns indicate much improvement in the condition of the fellaheen, but taxation is still heavy, and further reductions are desirable when finances will allow of them.

Major Marchand evacuated Fashoda and hauled down the French flag on Dec. 11, and afterwards left for the river Sobat. Egyptian troops now occupy the fort, on which the British and Egyptian flags are hoisted. According to the *Temps* Major Marchand expects to reach Addis Abeba in March. He has been joined by Captain Larceau, from Mashra-el-Rek.

From Cairo it is announced that after Lord Kitchener's arrival at Omdurman, the construction of telegraph lines to Fashoda and the Sobat river will be begun. On the conclusion of Lord Cromer's visit to Khartum, Lord Kitchener will proceed up the Blue Nile on a visit to Gedaref and the adjacent districts. He will probably return to Cairo in about three months.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

THE "Times'" obituary contained the unusual announcement of the death of a centenarian. It runs,—"On the 15th inst., at his residence Winsmore Lodge, St. Alban's-road, Watford, Thomas Young passed peacefully to rest in the 103th year of his age, ever esteemed and greatly beloved. Friends, kindly receive this the only intimation. The funeral will take place on Thursday, December 22nd at Watford Cemetery, at 2 o'clock (Service at the parish church, 1.30). No flowers by request." A correspondent who saw Mr. Young ar the age of 103 gives some interesting particulars of his career. Mr. Young was a most benevolent looking man, his countenance bearing out his character. Somewhat short of stature, and very deaf, only his devoted young wife, as comparatively she was, could interpret for the aged gentleman. He was a Bluecoat boy at the Junior School at Hertford when the news of the Battle of Trafalgar arrived. Said he, "We let up fireworks for the victory and then drank a little glass of sherry for Lord Nelson in solemn silence." Thomas Young was born at Newington and was apprenticed to the drapery trade in the Minories. While assistant there he witnessed the "Watson riots of 1814, and remembered seeing a sailor hanged over a gunsmith shop opposite to his place of business. He observed, "Watson got off, but he was the one that ought to have been hanged." The facts were that two East Indiamen arrived in the docks just as the firm to which they belonged had failed. Watson, a boatswains enraged, like his mates, at the prospects of getting no wages bade them follow him, and they should have the jewels from the Tower of London. They plundered the gunsmiths shops and made for the Tower, but were soon overpowered. Through an agitation by Quakers and Nonconformists Watson's sentence was commuted to transportation. Mr. Young was a personal friend of George Stephenson's. He started a large drapery concern at Watford and made his fortune by supplying slop clothing for navvies (wholesale and retail. He smoked his pipe with Mr. Stephenson at the Rose and Crown, Watford, every night during the great engineer's stay at that hotel. Asked about this, Mr Young said: "I knew George and Robert too. I told George he had spoiled the view from my cottage, which I had built, by his nasty London and Birmingham embankment, I tried to rule him by saying it would never answer. At that he and all the engineers laughed at me and well they might, for they all made their fortunes!"

LONDON TO NORMANDY IN A NAVIGABLE BALLOON.

A BALLOON was despatched across the English Channel on Dec. 20 by the "Daily Chronicle" in order to contribute to the sum of knowledge upon the problem of steering in the air, and thus to throw light if possible, upon the terrible attempt of Andree to reach the North Pole by this means. It started from Sydenham in charge of Mr. Percival Spencer, the famous aeronaut and the "Daily" Chronicle was represented by Mr. H. Lawrence Swinburne. These two gentlemen were the only passengers. The steering apparatus consisted of two parts the sail and the trail-rope, Either of these would be ineffective without the other, Merely adding a sail to a balloon would only cause it to make rather more progress in the same direction in which the wind would take it if it had no sail. Adding a trailrope only would merely retard the balloon's progress. But just as the course of a sailing boat is a resultant of the sail and the keel, acting one against the other, so the balloon-sail and trail-rope together give both a motive and directive force. One when close to the French shore the balloon touched water and got a sea into the car but no harm was done beyond a slight ducking. The voyage was completely successful, the time being as follow:—Left Crystal Palace 11-38 a.m., left Beachy Head 1-24 p.m., reached Fecam 40 p.m., inded at St. Ramain de Coibose 4-35 p.m.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF CHRIST.

A FRENCHMAN named Boyer d'Agen who (says the Paris [correspondent] of the "Standard" is the author of a work on Lourdes discovered a curious bronze medal amongst a number of old coins for sale in a curiosity shop at Rome. He bought it for ten centimes because he thought he discovered on it Hebrew characters dating back from the primitive times of the Christian era. On close examination it has been declared that it bears the effigy of Jesus. The portrait is a profile with the head slightly inclined forward. The forehead is high, the nose rather long slightly pointed at the tip; the moustaches are slightly marked and the beard is pointed. As for the hair it is long and curly. The physiognomy, taken as a whole, cannot be called regular, but it is extremely fascinating. On returning to Paris with his purchase, M. Boyer d'Agen showed the medal to numerous numismatists, who pronounced it to be at least of the greatest antiquity, though, of course, it would have been too much to expect they should guarantee its authenticity. The Hebrew inscription it bears on the reverse, translated into English, is, "The Messiah the King will come in peace." He is the light of men incarnate and living. Replicas of this medal in bronze and silver are being struck.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT WOOLWICH.

LORD Wolseley on December 22 made his half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The report of the Director-General of Military Education (read by Col. Delavoye) stated that forty-two cadets were to receive commissions twenty in the Royal Engineers and twenty-two in the Royal Artillery.—Major Gen. F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., (governer) reported that the general result of the examination and the conduct and health of the cadets had been good, but there had been one death that of Mr. W. S. Reneon, a very promising cadet. He was more than ever convinced of the unsatisfactory results attending acceleration. The addition to the number of gentlemen cadets next term would strain the resources of the Academy even beyond their limit and it was a matter well worthy of consideration whether more rooms should not be provided. Of the prizes, E. F. J. Hill took the Queen Victoria medal for the highest total marks in military topography military engineering, artillery, tactics and riding; Kenneth E. Edgeworth secured the Pollock medal for distinguished proficiency; Lancelot King the sword for exemplary conduct; and W. H. Johnston the Tombs memorial scholarship of twenty-five guineas as the senior Royal Artillery cadet. The other prize winners were: E. G. Gandy, F. V. Thompson, A. C. Bayley, F.N. L. Giles, A. D. Walker, H. H. Kelly. —The Commander-in-Chief congratulated the gentlemen cadets upon the way in which they had executed their drills that day and upon the satisfactory report of the governor. The year which was now closing had been a very eventful one to the two Corps educated at this Academy the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery. The general officer commanding one of the most brilliant campaigns of recent years was an Engineer, and the foundation of his great work in Egypt was laid in that Academy, whilst his Chief of the Staff was also educated there. Within those walls was also educated one of the most eminent of diplomatists, Lord Cromer. Another diplomatist who had rendered distinguished service, General Sir H. C. Chermside, was educated at the Royal Military Academy and the present Adjutant-General in India was an officer of the Royal Engineers. These names should be a stimulus to the cadets who were before him. Above all, he would impress upon them that when they entered the Army they would have to work. The following are the cadets who received commissions:—

Royal Engineers, Edgeworth, Bayley, Paris, Kitto; Hill, Walker, Fleming; King Henderson, Affleck-Graves, Kelly, D. A. Thomson, Gandy, Martin-Leake, Giles, Dobson, F. V. Thompson; Burgess, Beresford French.

Royal Artillery: W. H. Johnston, R. K Heist, A Meiz O H Stanley, W S D Craven H Cornes A G Harris, W N Budgen W L Campbell, A F Thomson B A M Hall G A Furse G A H Campbell, F W Loveday, C E J Wahl, J M Maclean, H H M Watson G A Yates, F M C Trench, H C Reeves, F U Bryant, R E M Barrott.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, made his half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst on Dec. 21. He was met on his arrival at Camberley Station by Lt., Gen Sir, E. Markham who has just been made Governor of the college in succession to Lt.-Gen. Sir C. J. East. Among the other officers present at the inspection were Col Delavoye, Sir. George White, Sir Redvers Buller, Col. Miles, Col. the Hon G. H. Gough, Capt. the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, A.D.C., Col. Allen, Major-Gen., Hart, and Col. Goldie, R. E. Mr. George Wyndham Under-Secretary of State for War, was also present. There was, as usual, a large number of spectators among whom were the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, and Col. Everton. On arriving at the college the Commander-in-Chief was received with a general salute by the cadets, and proceeded to inspect the line. The report, which spoke in terms of commendation of the conduct and discipline of the cadets, stated that the riding-prize had been awarded to Under-Officer Bond, and that Under-Officer Meadows had been selected to receive the sword of honour. Under-Officers Bond and Best were mentioned as having carried out their special duties with great credit.

The Commander-in-Chief then presented the sword of honour to Under-Officer Meadows, and in doing so complimented him on having distinguished himself at the college. He then proceeded to address the cadets prefacing his observations with a congratulation to Sir E. Markham on becoming the new governor and on taking over the college. At the present time it was in a high state of efficiency in all respects as they had heard from the report of the late governor. He appreciated the manner in which the late governor discharged his duties. He was quite sure that under the new governor the same discipline would be maintained, and the same good feeling which had existed for years amongst cadets and officers would be continued. It was not necessary for him to dilate upon the necessity of discipline in its grades, or to say how indispensible it was to an army. They had only to read of the action of our gallant forces which were led and so admirably conducted in the recent campaign by Lord Kitchener of Khartum. He hoped they would take a lesson from that great victory that those who were about to leave would also carry it away with them and bear it in mind throughout their lives. Some of them were about to leave to join what he supposed he might say was the greatest profession in the world—the profession of arms. They would represent Her Majesty and this nation in all partsof the world where the flag flew. He was sure they would maintain, as their forefathers had done so well, that regard for the flag that had hitherto existed. He hoped none of them would go away with the idea that their education as soldiers was completed merely because they had passed their examination.

The general health of the cadets at the Royal Military College has been good during the term. Among those passing out of the college is the Crown Prince of Siam, who is going to Aldershot to be attached to a regiment there in order to complete his military education. His Royal Highness has distinguished himself during his time at Sandhurst by the lability he has displayed.

BRITISH GARRISONS IN EAST AFRICA AND NYASALAND.

REUTER'S Agency learns that it has been decided to increase the British forces in the East Africa Protectorate and in Nyassland.

In the former case it is intended that a new regiment shall be established, the strength of which will depend largely upon circumstances. The recruits will be drawn from the various classes of natives in the protectorate. There is no intention of increasing the garrisons in the neighbouring protectorate of Uganda, the force there, even in view of the departure of the troops under Colonel Martyr, being regarded as sufficient for all purposes. The new regiment will be employed under the jurisdiction of Sir Arthur Hardinge in the East Africa Protectorate itself, the limits of which extend as far inland as Kikuyu, half-way to the capital of Uganda, on the Uganda road from the coast. This regiment will be commanded by British officers, who will be selected and sent out from England in due course. It has not yet been decided whether any non-commissioned officers will be sent from home as instructors.

The same agency is also informed that, in pursuance of a private arrangement between the Foreign Office and the British South Africa Company, the territories of the latter in North-East Rhodesia to the west of the British Central Africa Protectorate will in future be policed and garrisoned by the protectorate troops. For this purpose a new force will be organised in Nyasaland composed of Yaos and Antongas, which will be commanded by British officers, who will be despatched from India with a number of Sikhs, who will act as instructors.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON LIBERAL LEADERS.

A GLASGOW gentleman has received the following caustic letter from the Duke of Argyll in reply to a query whether there was any hope of a reconstructed Liberal party now that Sir William Harcourt had resigned:—

Inveraray, Argyllshire, December 16, 1898.—Sir,—You put questions to me which it would take pages to answer, and I have no time for that. I may say, however, that you give the title of 'the Liberal party' to men who do not and never did represent it. You forget that all the best men of the Liberal party, with whom I served for thirty years, revolted from Mr. Gladstone's new Irish policy of disintegration. Nothing but the debris was left him. I knew them all personally, and can estimate their value pretty well. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, Mr. John Bright Sir H. James, Lord Selborne—these, and a few others, were the very brains and backbone of the Liberal party. Those who with a sort of canine fidelity stuck to a personal leader, whatever he might do, were all comparatively inferior men. Yet you call those derelicts "the Liberal party," on what theory of party continuity I do not know. It must be an absurd one. The Liberal party is better represented on the present Treasury benches than it has ever been before in my time. Those who are now splitting up into still smaller fragments are not the Liberal party. They have never been held together by any intelligible policy or any principle capable of definition, and their fate now is the inevitable result of their unhappy origin.—Your obedient servant, Argyll.

THE COMPLEAT M.P.

MR. ASCROFT, M.P., made an amusing speech to the Oldham Licensed Victuallers, and said the following were a few of the things expected from members of Parliament to-day.

1. He must be always in the House of Commons, and at the same time never away from his constituency. (Laughter.)

2. He must support every religious, philanthropic, and charitable object, assist football, cricket, swimming, athletic clubs, patronise all theatres and concerts, be ready to open every bazaar and sale of work.

3. He must watch every question that affects the place he represents, and secure it fair treatment.

4. He must be ready to speak sensibly at a moment's notice on every question. (Laughter.)

5. He must be able to prophesy every change that will occur the next twenty years, and vote accordingly.

6. He must be able to obtain interviews for his constituents with every public department whenever the same has been refused.

7. He must advocate free-trade and at the same time abolish prohibitive foreign tariffs.

8. He must have thorough knowledge of all Acts of Parliament affecting public health, poor law, police, school board, voluntary schools, municipal affairs, trade, army and navy, labour, and licensing.

9. He must keep his eyes open and call attention in the House to every grievance from which his constituents suffer.

10. He must see that the constituents have a fair share of gifts and appointments at the disposal of the Government.

11. He must be ever ready to speak in any constituency when asked, and at the same time not neglect his own.

12. He must never take the wrong view of any question which may suddenly come to the front.

13. He must know every town, river, port, railway, and canal, whether constructed or in course of construction, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and every treaty of concession affecting the same. (Laughter.)

14. He must read every Blue-book, Bill, or other public paper issued and be ready to answer and explain all questions.

15. He must always be able to grant interview to his constituents, no matter what other appointments he may have.

16. He must never be ill nor meet with an accident.

17. He must arrange and introduce deputations to Ministers, and sensibly advocate their requirements.

18. He must pay his own election expenses and keep himself whilst in Parliament.

19. He must not give offence by not answering letters, whether they required one or not. (Laughter.)

20. He must never make an enemy, and be more popular when he retires than when he was elected, and not be surprised if he finds a stranger captures his seat. (Laughter.)

LORD SELBORNE ON THE SITUATION.

SPEAKING at the reopening of the Wellington Club at Reading, on Dec. 19, Lord SELBORNE upheld the foreign policy of the Government, and claimed that their success was due to a united Cabinet backed up by a united party. If Lord Salisbury's policy during the past three years was to be judged by results, the improvement which he has effected in our relations with the United States would alone entitle him to the hearty support and approval of the British people. As for Fashoda, if the Liberals had not quarrelled among themselves, and thereby delayed the commencement of the Uganda Railway, Englishmen would have got to the Nile from the south long before the French, or anybody else. There had lately been a revival of the Little Englander policy among the Radicals. Dr. Spence Watson at Birmingham had said that the Liberals would not wrap themselves in the filthy Tory rags of a spirited foreign policy. That meant contempt for Lord Salisbury, for Lord Cromer, for Gordon, and all their works. The Radicals had nothing to offer but Home Rule and a Single Chamber at home, with undiluted Labouchierism abroad. He claimed that Great Britain's mission as the standard bearer of civilisation in South Africa and elsewhere was one in which the country believed. Mr. LeonardCourtney had referred to the Congo Free State, the property of Belgium, but the condition of affairs in that State did not correspond in any way with that of any of our African Colonies. Nowhere under the British flag was a tribute exacted from the natives in the sense described; nowhere did the British Government adopt any attitude towards slavery but that of war. The financial position of the four West African Colonies—Uganda, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Lagos—was good. The secret of our success in Colonising was that, firstly, we did try to use these Colonies for our own exclusive commercial advantage, and, secondly, our strength lay in the class of men sent out there.

MRS. DRUCE'S DILEMMA.

A FRESH turn was taken in the Druce case on Dec. 20. It will be remembered that, a short time ago, the Chancellor of London granted a faculty for the opening of the vault in Highgate Cemetery, alleged to contain Mr. T. C. Druce's remains, and held that the licence of the Home Secretary was not necessary to enable the faculty to be carried into effect. The Law Officers of the Crown, however, put a different construction on the Burial Act from that adopted by Dr. Tristram. The result has been another of those amusing but rather tantalising, "impasses" with which the Druce case has now made us familiar. The Home Office "warned" the London Cemetery company not to move in the matter without the licence of the Secretary of State, Dr. Tristram, on the other hand, cited the company to appear before him, and show cause why an exhumation of the coffin—one cannot say the body in this case—should not be made. Threatened on one side with the wrath of a Public Department, and on the other with the displeasure of the Consistory Court, the Cemetery Company prudently repaired to the secular tribunals, and invited the Queen's Bench Division to issue a rule for a prohibition against the Chancellor, and to stay all the proceedings in the Consistory Court till it had been acquied and determined. This, the Queen's Bench Judges were, with little difficulty, persuaded to do. And then the scene changed once more to Dr. Tristram's tribunal. Without in any way admitting the learned Chancellor's right to summon it before him, counsel for the Cemetery Company appeared in the Consistory Court, announced the decision of the secular tribunal, and secured the desired adjournment of the proceedings. It was quite of a piece with the topsy-turvey character that has hitherto marked the whole course of this case that Chancellor Tristram should have discovered that, even if the Cemetery Company had been validly sited, the citation had not been validly served. And so the old minuet of proceedings and counter-proceedings will no doubt begin again. We suppose it is all right and proper; but it is certainly rather perplexing to find secular and ecclesiastical tribunals engaged for months in endeavouring to find a solutions for a problem which any two business men would settle in ten minutes.—*Standard.*

BANQUET TO VETERANS.

ON the initiative of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bramley Ridout, late of the Scottish Rifles and through the generosity of the officers of Chatham Garrison and Port and others, a banquet was given at Chatham last evening to ex-non-commissioned officers and men who served in the campaigns of the Sutlej, Punjab, New Zealand (1845), Burma (1852) Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and China. Nearly one hundred old soldiers, all members of the Chatham circle of the Army and Navy Veterans Association were present, and all wore medals. Colonel A. E. Goldsmid, A.A.G. and Chief Staff Officer of the Thames District, presided and proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He read a letter of great historic interest, written after the Battle of Ferozeshah by Mrs. Goldsmid's grandfather, General Sir John Littler, who had two horses shot under him during the engagement.—General Bingham, C.B., also aroused much enthusiasm by his personal reminiscences of the Indian Mutiny.—During the evening kindly messages were received from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-General T. Fraser (Commanding the Thames District), and many others.

THE POWERS AND THE FAR EAST.

THE British, American, German, and Japanese merchants in Shanghai are sending to their Ministers in Pekin identical protests against any extension of the French area of exclusive control in Shanghai.

The British cruiser Iphigenia proceeded to Shanghai on Dec. 17. The Chinese regard her arrival as an indication that the British Government will oppose the active enforcement of the French claims.

The local authorities of Shanghai, acting under the Viceroy's orders, have agreed to give official notice to all the Consuls of their assent to the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement, with equal rights therein for all nations, including France; but they continue to refuse compliance with the demands for the extension of the exclusive French concession. The Tsung-li-Yamen informed the Viceroy that advice to this purport was tendered by Sir Claude MacDonald who, under instructions from his Government, will oppose the inclusion of British-owned property within any extension subject to exclusive French jurisdiction.

In the Convention between Great Britain and China with regard to the extension of Hong Kong territory the city of Kowloon is left under Chinese control.

DR. WELLDON'S FAREWELL TO HARROW.

DR. J. E. C. Welldon, Bishop of Calcutta, delivered his farewell sermon on Dec. 18 in the Harrow School Chapel. The chapel was crowded, among those present being Lady Jeune, Mr. Henry Graham, C. B., Sir A. Geikie, Lord Robert Bruce, Mr. F. L. Cook, M. P., and Mr. P. M. Thornton, M. P. The Bishop of Calcutta took for his text St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians i, 27:—"Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ: that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel. He said that to do something that had so often been done before in the old scene, before familiar faces, and to know that it could never again be done as then was a saddening task. That that was his last service with them mattered, he hoped, something to them, and it mattered very much to him. He had spoken often in that chapel, and there was no spot on earth more dear to him, for it was there that he seemed to get to know them best, as a school, and they to know him. A headmaster and his boyes as a whole were necessarily much apart, and without an opportunity of seeing them touch her as at these services there were few facilities for them to know what he wished them to be and why he wished it. He valued those Sundays as giving him the opportunity to plead to them in the name of Christ for the observance of those qualities of faith, righteousness, compassion, and purity, which lay at the root of the happy life they spent at Harrow. It was the last time he could try to set before them the main lessons he had striven to teach them and others who had preceded them. He had looked forward, and still looked beyond the limit of their school lives and had wished that they might be victorious in the struggles of life. Most of all it was the wish of his life that they should prove themselves worthy citizens of this great Empire. Two great institutions that should inspire their highest thoughts were the British Empire and the Church of Jesus Christ, and it was the prerogative of this age to weld those two together. He need not speak to them again of the glories of the Empire other than to remind them that it comprised about one-fifth of the habitable globe and some 400,000,000 of human souls. He believed in the providential mission of their Empire and race. To them belonged, as to no others, the promotion of justice, freedom of trade and speech, religious liberty and equality, and the various principles upon which the future of mankind would more and more absolutely depend. The keystone of the Empire was character the character of its individual citizens. The Roman Empire in its day had no equal in arms, laws, or authority, but when it began to lose character it disappeared. The Spanish Empire under Charles V. was the dread of both hemispheres, but it died through lack of character; while the meteoric disappearance of Napoleon's Empire was also traceable to absence of the Imperial dignity of character, and it was only by the exercise of those principles of justice, humanity, and purity, which were the root of the true character of the British race, that the British Empire could stand. Then let them see how the Church of Christ stood in intimate relationship to the Empire of the Queen. Character was the basis of empire, and religion was the basis of character; it was the business of the Church to form public opinion and mould character. Religion was not a State matter, but a personal one, and they must regard it in its bearing upon their individual hearts and lives. They would not meet again as on that evening, but there would be ever between them the memory of that sacred time at Harrow School.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S TRIUMPH.

THE Mayor of Canterbury (Mr. George Collard), presiding on Dec. 21 at a meeting of the Canterbury Town Council, said it was officially announced that Imperial penny postage, as between Britain and the Majority of her Colonies and Dependencies, would come into operation on and after Christmas Day. It thought that would be a very fitting opportunity for them to recognize the great efforts of the member for Canterbury in bringing this great public work to its present position. This scheme had been, as it were, the dream of Mr. Henniker Heaton's life, and he thought the success of the scheme was a matter of which his constituents might be justly proud. He felt great pleasure, therefore, in moving that the freedom of the city should be conferred upon Mr. Henniker Heaton in consideration of his great services to the Empire in the matter of Imperial penny postage. (Cheers.)—Alderman MASON, in seconding the proposition, said the freedom of the city was the highest honour within their power to grant, and he thought it would be a graceful act, and one universally approved if they conferred it upon one to whose perseverance was due the inauguration of this grand system of Imperial penny postage, which would bind more closely together the Mother Country and her Colonies.—The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., arrived in Canterbury later in the day, and spoke at a gathering at the King's School, over which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided.—The Primate, speaking subsequently, reminded the assemblage that that day witnessed Mr. Heaton's triumph. (Cheers.) Mr. Heaton had secured what he believed would prove of invaluable service to all the English-speaking community.—The announcement by the Mayor that the Town Council had that day decided to offer to Mr. Heaton the freedom of the city of Canterbury was received with great enthusiasm, no intimation of the fact having, until this moment, reached even Mr. Heaton.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., contributes to the forthcoming number of "Lloyd's News" an interesting article on "Imperial Penny Postage," (in which he traces the course of postal reform in recent years, with special reference to the newly-adopted scheme whereby, as Mr. Heaton expresses it, "all the Queen's Dominions (with one temporary exception) constitute one single penny postal district."

SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" understands that there is a serious discontent in the Army Medical Department which is likely to find expression in a combined remonstrance unless the grievances complained of are fully considered. Under the late Administration the term of foreign service was reduced from six years to five in response to the demands of the department, but owing to the low state of the establishment this concession has been frittered away. Instead of five years, an Army doctor has now to serve nearly six abroad, while his term of home service has been even more seriously curtailed. At present Captains of the department cannot count on more than a year at home. A large proportion of the home appointments have had to be filled up with retired officers who are willing to supplement their pensions with a modest £150 a year. It was hoped when combatant cities were conceded to the department that the flow of candidates from the medical schools would be stimulated afresh, but it looks as if the boycott were not removed. The pay and pensions, it is evident, are not sufficiently attractive to induce men to face what is practically a foreign career under conditions which will not compare with those of their civil brethren at home. The attempt to restore the popularity of the Service by giving the doctors military titles has so far failed in its practical effect, for the supply of new men is insufficient to maintain the normal strength of the department.

REVOLT IN FINLAND.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—News has been received here from Finland that the inhabitants have broken into open revolt against the Russian authority, and have definitely refused to comply with the regulation calling for the assembly of all young men twenty one years of age for military service.

The Finns base their movement upon their fundamental laws, which the Emperors of Russia, from the time of Alexander I, have all sworn solemnly to guard, and according to which they are not bound to serve as troops in the Russian army beyond the frontier of Finland. The cause of the present hostile relations between the Finns and Russia is to be found in the desire of the latter to unite under one general law the military systems of the two countries, so that the Finns may be compelled to serve in the interest of Russia, and Finland be garrisoned by troops drawn from the other portions of the Empire.

In connection with this outbreak the Minister for War has been summoned to Livadia, for which he has started with his staff, and the Governor-General of Finland will also go there immediately, in order to give a personal report to the Tsar concerning these disagreeable occurrences, and a conference, presided over by the Emperor, will be held, at which the future of the Finns will be decided.

THE GORDON COLLEGE AT KHARTUM

THE Duke of Connaught, who is spending Christmas in Florence, will (says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily Mail") leave the city during the first half of January, accompanied by Prince Arthur, for Egypt. An influential personage, who often sees the Duke, tells me that the trip, although apparently a pleasure excursion will have political significance, as the Duke will go to Khartum, where, with great solemnity he will lay the foundation stone of the new British college proposed by the Sirdar, thus formally asserting England's definitive conquest of the Sudan.

At a meeting of Montreal merchants held on Dec. 16, it was resolved to establish a Canadian fund in aid of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartum.

Lord Cromer is to visit Khartum accompanied by his two sons and Messrs. Gorst (Financial Councellor) and Boyle, of the British Agency. The Eg

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, Dec. 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers, during the recent operations in the Sudan. The promotions to bear date Dec 17, 1898. To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:—Captain Charles Christie Fleming M B R A M C employed with Egyptian Army, Lieut George Clifford Miller Hall R E employed with Egyptian Army, Lieut Frank Hannay A S C.

Brevet.—To be Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lt Col C S B Parsons R A employed with the Egyptian Army. To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major H M Lawson R E employed with Egyptian Army, Major C O Hore South Staffordshire Regt To be Majors, Capt the Hon E Baring 11th Hussars employed with Egyptian Army, Capt O H Petley Commanding Rangers employed with Egyptian Army, Capt E B Wilkinson Lincolnshire Regt employed with Egyptian Army, Capt A G Dwyer East Surrey Regt employed with Egyptian Army, Capt E G T Bainbridge Buffs East Kent Regt.

Additional Notice.—The undermentioned officers are noted for consideration for the bravet rank of Lieutenant Colonel on promotion to the rank of Major, Capt St G C Henry Northumberland Fusiliers, employed with Egyptian Army, Capt A De S McKerrell Queen's own Cameron Highlanders employed with Egyptian Army.

War Office, Pall Mall, Dec. 20.

1st Life Guards.—Capt the Hon C E Bingham to be Major vice Brevet Lt Col C N Miles promoted, Lieut H M Walker Adjutant, to be Captain to complete establishment.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut B W Longfield is seconded for service under the Foreign office.

11th Hussars, Sec Lieut E M Yorke to be Adjutant vice Capt K S E Harrison who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Engineers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, H de L Pollard-Lowsley and C E S Neill.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut H R E Harmen resigns his commission.

Regimental Districts, C I G Leggett 102nd Regimental District the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is placed on retired pay, Col M S Bowering now Colonel commanding the 10th Regimental District the East Lancashire Regt to also command the 47th Regimental District the Loyal North Lancashire Regt vice Col J McCherty whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, A K McNamara vice H B Bottomley promoted, I L B Wady vice H F Warden promoted.

King's Liverpool Regt, Capt G Campbell to be Major vice O J H Booker placed on temporary half-pay, Sec Lieut I Depiro D'Aubigo to be Lieutenant vice L M Jones appointed Adjutant.

Devonshire Regt, Capt H H Bedingfeld to be Major vice S K Perries, retired, Lieut J P Lawford to be Captain vice G W G Sanders seconded. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut T C B Holland as stated in July 21 1898 vice P E Kingo transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, is cancelled. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, R P H Monro vice C S Warwick promoted, A J E S Indeland vice F J N Chichester deceased.

Suffolk Regt—Lieut F F W Hall is second for service on the West Coast of Africa.

Bedfordshire Regt—Sec Lieut A B Lemon to be Lieutenant vice G F C Saunders promoted.

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt, Super Lieut M H Towells to be Lieutenant, vice R L Vans Agnew, promoted.

Lieut W B Walker to be Lieutenant, vice C V Edwards, resigned.

Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieut H E Gozarty to be Captain, vice Brevet Major C E Sandilands, D S O seconded.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Lieut J Buckley to be Adjutant vice Capt W F Heasey, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Gloucestershire Regt, Sec Lieut P H Short to be Lieutenant vice R G Smith, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Sussex Regt, Superintendent J G Plant to be Captain vice F H P Cray, resigned, appointed Adjutant 3rd Bn.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt Quarter and Hon Capt F Hawes to be placed on retired pay, Sergt-Major W Dooley to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt F Hawes.

Welsh Regt, Sec Lieut R G Patchett is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders, Capt T Soutter is seconded for service under the Foreign office.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, H F Darell Brown, vice R C Lumb, seconded, C H Cobb, Adjutant, to complete establishment.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut T C Simonds antedated to March 5, 1898, vice E G Lees seconded for service on the Staff.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt Sec Lieut C E B Steele since transferred to the Indian Staff Corps to be Lieutenant vice J D'Oyly, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Irish Rifles, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut C J White, dated Aug 3 1898, is cancelled that officer having been contransferred to the Indian Staff Corps with rank as stated above.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Major J Stirling Napie, retires on retired pay; Capt F M Aitken to be Major vice J S Napier, Lieut F G Nowall seconded for service with Egyptian Army.

Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, Capt the Hon C G C Forbes to be Major, vice C T E Metcalfe promoted, Capt W V Eccles retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Staff, Col A M Delavoye from Assistant Director of Military Education to be Assistant Military Secretary for Education Major H C Selater R A from Deputy-Assistant-Inspector-General of Ordnance Headquarters to be a Brigade Major for artillery vice Lt Col H B Jeffreys R A who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

School of Military Engineering, Major J Winn R E to be an Instructor vice Major G K Scott-Moncrieff R E whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Chaplains' Dept, The Rev A W B Watson M A Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class to be Chaplain to the Forces Second Class in recognition of his services in the Sudan including the battle of Atbara and Khartum.

Army Ordnance Dept, The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance and Honorary Captains to be Commissaries of Ordnance, J Hodgson T J Warnes Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Capt J Gibson is seconded for service in the Department of the Inspector General of Ordnance Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Lieut F E Kirby to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Captain Conductor T A Rogerson Army Ordnance Corps to be Assistant Commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on augmentation Lt Col E H Walker from the Royal Artillery to be an Inspector.

Army Pay Dept staff Paymaster and Hon Major H R Rathbone is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Paymaster and Hon Capt E W Newland is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Half Pay, Major and Brevet Col H A MacDonald C B D S O A D C to the Queen from the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet Lt Col J Cameron K E to be Colonel.

Major Irvine, Gen E A Cliva is placed on retired pay, Col L J Oliphants M V O from Col Commdg the Regimental Recruiting District, Grenadier Guards to be Major General vice H M Bengough C B retired Col temporary Major General A Fitz R Hart D S O Commanding the Infantry Brigade Aldershot to be Major General vice K G Henderson C B retired, Col W H Rathbone to be Colonel on the Staff Commanding Royal Engineer Gibraltar is placed on retired pay, Lt Col J M Piercy half-pay retires on retired pay.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers, Surg Capt W B Moir M D having resigned his appointment in the Volunteers ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers, Surg Lieut D L Hamilton F R C S Edin 4th Vol Bn the Manchester Regt to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice Admiral, Sir H H Rawson, to command the Channel Squadron.

Captain, A C Corry, to Hood Dec 9.

Commander J H Robertson, to President for R N College Jan 4 1899.

Lieutenants, H Sellis and H M Perfect to Vernon additional Oct 1 A & F Dawson to Vernon Staff, temporary Dec 20, W A Barkly, to Devastation A T Darley to Repulse Dec 28.

Lieutenants, R N R, F Sanders to Trafalgar to complete twelve months training Dec 14, G W Wilbun, to Vernon and Excellent, for that course of gunnery and torpedo Jan 2.

Sub-Lieutenants, P H Wise, to Repulse, H Hairs Forster, to Vernon for Hardy Dec 28.

Midshipmen, M H Anderson, to Raleigh, A Dicon to Niobe C T Hodgson to Jupiter, C S Chapman, to Resistance Dec 28 K E M Vans supplied Dec 16.

Engineers, J H Gilbert to Rooke for Haulbowline Dockyard Nov 24, B J Barrett to Revolution, K Norrington to Victory for Reserve Dec 15, S J Robins to Tamar for Hong Kong Yard, G Elbrow to Monarch for Cape Yard Dec 13, W Coleman to Victory for Vengeance, J J Hartley to Magnificent, J D Nicholson to President for service at Woolwich Arsenal, and C Lane to Majestic Dec 17, J M C Bennett to Thunderer for new Royal Yacht Dec 20.

Chief Engineers, T R Reynolds to Victory for Barham Nov 18, J F Willoughby to Wildfire for Salmon Nov 25, C A Moore to Pembroke for Astraea undated, W W H Rawlingson to Hibernia additional for Malta Dock yard Dec 13, F H Hart to Pembroke for Blenheim, R W Green to President for service at the works of Messrs Whitehead and Co Dec 17, R St J Raper to Victory for Scout Dec 20.

Engineers, W H W Wood to Victory for Portsmouth Dockyard, A Barney to Victory for Portsmouth Drawing office, R B Dixon to President additional for service Dec 13, A Whitmarsh to Vivid for Orwell, W A Dahan to Victory for Dove Dec 17.

Assistant Engineers, G H Durston to Pembroke for Grasshopper Dec 15, F C Fisher and G H White to Magnificent J J Sargent and J W Walker to Prince George Dec 15, W Begg to Colossus Dec 1 last five probationary, A E Cook to Victory for Andromeda, G Moore to Alexandra Dec 16.

Staff Surgeons, W F Pamphlett to Pembroke additional for Astraea undated.

Surgeons, A H L Cox to Victory C Bradley M D to Cambridge B G Heather to Magnificent Dec 17, T Austen to Vivid for R N Barracks, S Groneen to Victory for disposal Dec 14.

Naval Instructor, J Camp B A to Caesar Dec 17.

Fleett Paymaster, G Finlay to Pembroke, W J Brown to Jupiter, T F Harrison to Barfleur Jan 1.

Assistant Paymaster, P W Roome to Lieut E H McA Dyer to Trafalgar, A W Clayton to Magdala, S H J Parry to Lapwing, W T H Harward to Eclipse for Abyssinia, C C Boulton to Arrogant Jan 1, W J P Pettit to Pembroke for R N Barracks J H Feesey to Champion undated.

Clerks—A H P Bird, to Vivid, for R N Barracks undated, O Parsons, to Majestic, supernumerary, for disposal Dec 19.

Assistant Clerks—C F Webber, R T Johnson, W G Stainer, J H Batchelor, and W H Combor, to Victory, C S Manners, R G Davis, P C C de Larue, J M Hodge, and E C Blanchflower, to Vivid, R A Laycock, W W Stubbs and G H Moon, to Wildfire Jan 16

Gunners—T Cahill to Vivid for Blake in reserve undated J W Renshaw to Hibernia Jan 24, T W Powell to Excellent for Pic, F J Payne to Majestic J G Jones to Excellent staff Dec 15.

Chief Boatswain—G W Emerson to be Master Rigger of Sheerness Dockyard Jan 21

Boatswains—J R Singston a to Vivid supernumerary Dec 2 A Johnson a for Q D D Dec 13 D McGill to Humber for Q D D J C Rouse to Pembroke additional for Pylades.

Carpenters—J Cooper a to Victory supernumerary R Istt to Pembroke supernumerary Dec 2

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 7TH OF JANUARY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·120	Calm	1	63·1	35·2	95	...	0·37	−0·20
Simla	30·103	SW	2	65·7	1	7	...	0·28	−0·24
Delhi	30·056	W	2	62·2	41·2	65	...	1·25	+0·19
Agra	30·099	SW	1	66·5	42·1	81	...	0·13	+0·42
Cawnpore	30·091	Calm	1	65·5	44·0	96	0·22	0·15	...
Allahabad	30·068	WNW	8	57·4	49·9	96	0·25	1·0	−1·14
Jhansi	30·143	E	4	61·2	43·2	85	0·01	1·05	−1·70
Jacobabad	30·083	Calm	2	73·9	39·0	50	...	0·05	−0·21
Karachi	30·178	ENE	4	67·9	44·0	61	...	0·00	−0·03
Lahore	30·154	Calm	3	68·0	38·7	66	...	0·48	+0·9
Ajmere	30·206	N	2	66·4	35·5	70	...	0·37	−0·08
Deesa	30·102	ENE	7	72·1	39·6	48	...	0·48	+0·15
Ahmedabad	30·091	NE	4	73·1	43·7	57	...	0·51	...
Bhuj	30·091	Calm	4	73·3	46·3	49	...	1·22	+0·11
Kalkot	30·091	E	5	75·0	47·0	53	...	0·20	−0·11
Ghadeehi	30·074	N	8	76·4	42·7	81	...	0·03	...
Veraval	30·01	NNE	9	78·6	52·3	24	...	0·31	...
Neemuch	30·173	Calm	7	66·2	37·9	51	...	0·8	+0·42
Indore	30·126	N	3	70·8	42·1	53	...	0·15	−0·31
Sangor	30·118	NNE	8	72·7	44·1	89	...	0·40	−1·0
Jubulpore	30·063	NNW	6	73·1	47·9	87	...	0·04	−1·09
Hoshangabad	30·097	Calm	3	77·0	53·8	80	...	0·0	−1·32
Khandwa	30·118	NE	7	76·2	45·6	72	...	0·00	−0·16
Saugor	30·01	Calm	2	81·3	58·8	79	...	0·03	−0·86
Nagpur	30·043	ENE	4	83·0	54·2	72	0·03	0·8	−1·73
Amraoti	30·061	E-E	8	81·4	50·4	48	...	0·0	−1·58
Akola	30·09	NW	8	80·0	48·1	46	...	0·17	−1·25
Surat	30·04	ENE	8	76·0	46·8	72	...	0·16	−0·51
Malegaon	30·089	W	10	76·8	39·4	71	...	0·	−0·53
Bombay	30·03	NNE	13	77·5	59·1	49	...	0·	−0·75
Poona	30·076	Calm	8	80·1	47·4	62	...	0·	−1·00
Ahmednagar	...	NNE	3	76·8	43·4	43	...	0·18	...
Aurangabad	...	E	12	77·4	50·7	31	...	0·95	−1·74
Sholapur	30·045	NW	6	80·7	53·0	34	...	0·42	−1·04
Ratnagiri	29·98	ESE	5	79·	62·5	71	...	0·10	−0·54
Belgaum	30·05	Calm	9	75·5	52·4	80	...	1·41	−0·88
Goa	29·941		19	80·0	67·2	87	...	2·67	...
Karwar	29·962	NNE	8	81·2	65·6	89	...	3·02	+0·19
Mangalore	29·953	Calm	3	83·8	72·4	9	...	4·16	+0·55
Calicut	29·942	S-S-W	7	85·2	71·8	74	...	2·11	+1·66
Cochin	29·926	E	M	87·5	71·7	81	...	12·01	+3·32
Bangalore	30·0·2	E	7	78·7	56·9	46	...	0·14	+1·33
Secunderabad	29·970	E	4	87·4	61·1	73	...	0·56	−1·08
Masulipatam	29·951	SSE	5	83·6	68·6	83	...	1·42	+3·39
Bellary	29·953	NW	6	84·6	65·1	49	...	0·42	−0·17
Cuddapah	29·942	Nil	G	90·0	67·5	69	...	7·79	+1·89
Madras	29·930	S	3	85·5	65·5	84	...	2·35	+1·19
Coimbatore	29·956	NE	0	85·4	68·6	73	...	0·64	+1·60
Trichinopoly	29·972	Calm	3	86·5	61·9	55	...	15·18	+7·11
Negapatam	29·953	NE	13	83·4	77·4	74	...	45·65	+16·73
Colombo	29·944	NNE	7	87·7	70·5	70	...	25·19	+4·79
Aden	30·027	ENE	13	78·3	73·4	65	...	0·99	−0·32

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpur, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, a brisk fall at Masulipatam and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are south-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Aurangabad and 12 at Bangalore. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cuddapah and the lowest 35° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are locally large, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Cawnpore and Allahabad and a few drops at Jhansi and Raipur. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, but conditions are still favourable for local showers in the North-West Provinces. Pressure is very high in Rajputana, and fresh to strong easterly winds are likely to blow in Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan, Kathiawar and Cutch Coasts.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 7.

Saturday: The depression in Berar and the Western Districts of the Central Provinces yesterday has advanced eastwards during the past 24 hours and is in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and South-west Bengal. This morning it is as yet unchanged in character, but will probably fill up during the day and pass into Upper Burma. Disturbance has given light to moderate showers in parts of Central India and in the Eastern Districts, North Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Cana and North Bengal. Gya reports an inch and a half a rain Purnea, Darbhanga Patna, Hazaribagh, Banares, Ranghi, each half an inch and Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Bahraich, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nowgong amounts ranging between two and four tenths of an inch. Skies are clearing in the North-Western Provinces, but are heavily clouded in Bengal and Bihar. Snow has fallen generally in Upper India hills. Mussoorie and Chakrata report the largest falls of snow-fall; at Chakrata one foot in depth; disturbance will probably give showers in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma during the day. Temperature has fallen over the whole of North-West and Central India, largely over the greater part of the area. Mean temperature for the past 24 hours is eight degrees below normal in Rajputana, Central India, and North-Western Provinces. Temperature was abnormally low in the hill stations yesterday, and was eighteen degrees lower than normal at Simla and Chakrata.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·977
Temperature of the Air	degrees 70·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	60·1
Dew Point	32·7
Relative humidity of Air	331
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 77·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·0
General Directions of wind*	WNW, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 287

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 7.

10 p.m. ... 67·8

SUNDAY—JANUARY 8.

6 a.m. ... 63·2
10 a.m. ... 70·9
2 p.m. ... 82·5
4 p.m. ... 77·4

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Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting Interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON BRANCH:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Controlleur National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, for the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Injuries, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable

NOTICES.

NEW INDENT FOR NEW YEAR.

SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS.

RY. REGULATOR WATCH, RS. 5.
(With 5 presents.)

The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.

GRAND PRESENTATION.—Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge: (1) 1 Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. RY. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.

Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, open-face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8. Silver half-hunting, Rs. 12. Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9. Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 20. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 25. Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 14. 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs. 25. Ditto, hunting, Rs. 30. Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.

RAILWAY PIN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass, Spring, and Case Box.

WHOLESALE RATE.—Purchasers of three Watches (any of the above) at a time will get packing and postage free. Ditto, 6 Watches will get one Watch free.

Out of numerous unsolicited testimonials a few are culled below:—

(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more Railway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.

(Sd.) JACOB BROTHERS & Co., Rangoon.

THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.,
5, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, LALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY

AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Ferranus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Ferranus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

NOW READY FREE

MELLIN'S WALL CALENDAR FOR 1899
ON RECEIPT OF 1 ANNA FOR POSTAGE.

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ON RECEIPT OF 1½ ANNAS FOR POSTAGE.

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SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET

OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT THE EAST OR MORE SPECIALLY AT

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Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. pures Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.
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Dec. 20th, 1895.

p. C. Aug Kerstein: Hofliferant Detmold Lippe Germany

Sir

I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O. 33/. If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumberg Lippe, (Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

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ROYAL ORDER!
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ROYAL ORDER!
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ROYAL ORDER!

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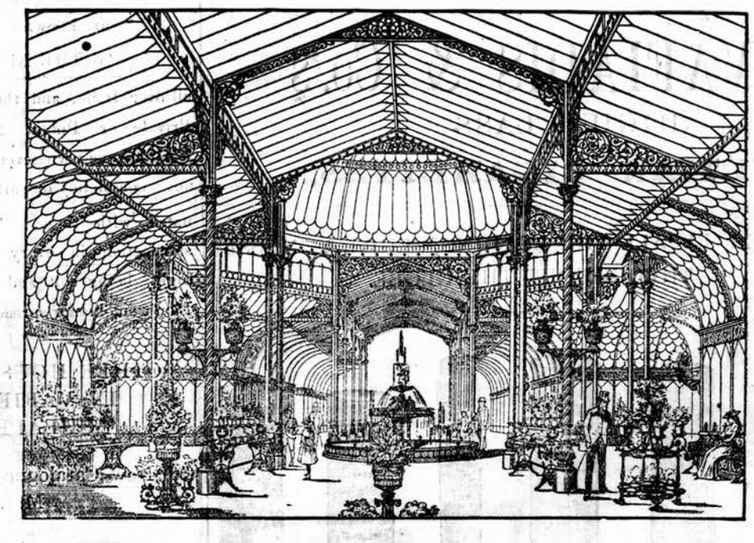

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ARE IMPERVIOUS TO RUST, HAVE PERFECTLY SMOOTH INTERIOR, AND CAN BE SUPPLIED TESTED TO ANY PRESSURE

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

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Supplied to
The War Office; The India and Colonial Offices; The Bengal Commissariat; The Malakand Field Force; and All recent British Expeditions.

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Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.
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Keep the signature in BLUE on every jar.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

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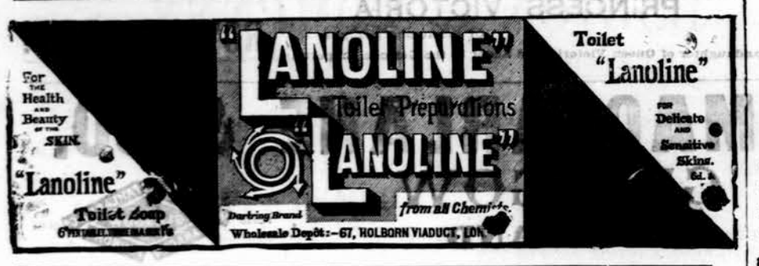

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AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

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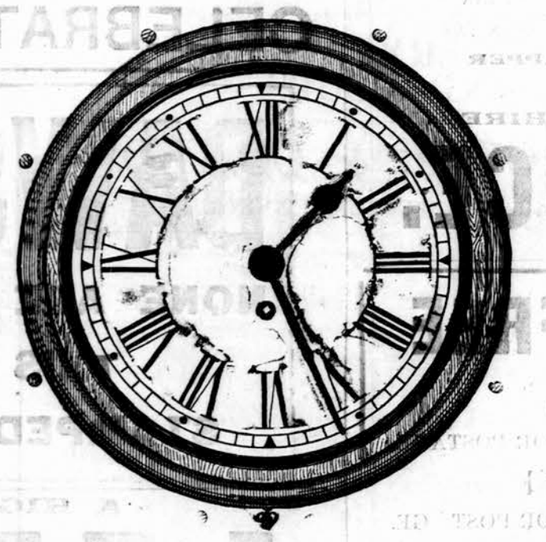

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All the above English Clocks have pendulums, chains and fusees. We need hardly say they are very superior articles and the best that can be made.

Also exactly the same in appearance English 8-Day Lever Clock, 12" dial strikes hours and half hours on bell ... Rs. 135
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Timepieces (non-strikers) ... Rs. 35 to 85
Clocks, striking hours and half hours ... ... Rs. 125 to 140
Repeaters, striking hour when interrogated ... Rs 150 to 490
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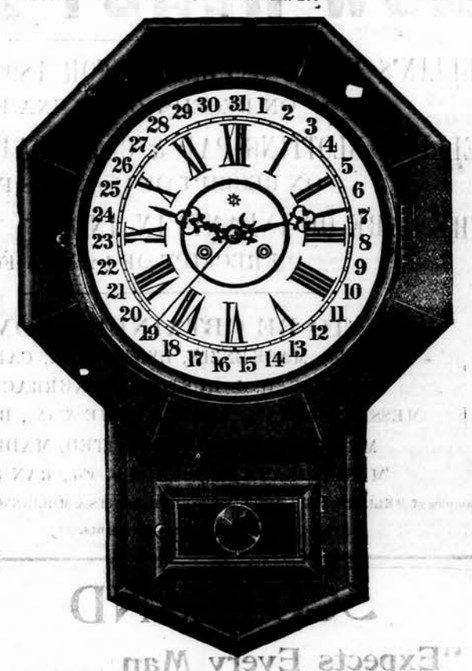
WOODEN REGULATORS, in various designs. From Rs. 40.

HANDSOME CHIMING CLOCKS, In Silvered ials, striking on Gong, in Oak case, From Rs. 80.



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EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, in various woods and designs Splendid Timekeepers. From Rs. 20.

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ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

Established since half a century in India, I always very anxiously secured to my Customers the best and latest improvements in the Line of Lamps suitable for use in India, and I can state that my exertions were crowned with the greatest success possible.

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AS THE BEST

all over India, and there is no Private or Public House or Establishment whatever, which is not completely or partly illuminated with them. They give satisfaction in every way, the Light being soft and powerful. Don't smoke nor spread out.

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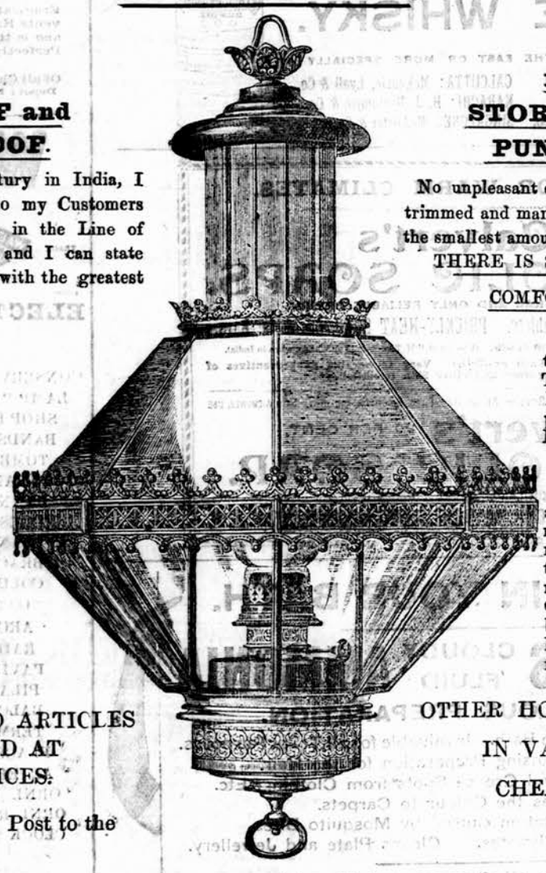
New Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.



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No unpleasant odour, or great heat; are easily trimmed and managed by everybody, and consumes the smallest amount of Kerosine Oil.

THERE IS SAFETY, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT WITH THEM!

I keep in my Establishment the most splendid stock of TABLE, HANGING and other LAMPS of any kind and at all prices, manufactured by my Head Firm,

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as well as of a number of the most renowned English Makers, and respectfully invite everybody, travelling through India, to visit my Show-rooms or to ask for Catalogue. He will then himself be convinced that no better Establishment could be found in India for the supply of his requirements.

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BOMBAY.

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"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅛ inches by 2¾ inches.

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago!

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold, by all Chemists throughout India.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN HOT CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THE FINEST TONIC

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Most effective in restoring the vitality of the Blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

HIGHLY recommended to weak and debilitated persons.

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